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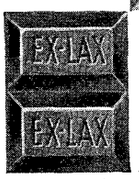

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for FEBRUARY 4, 1933

VOLUME 115 NUMBER 5

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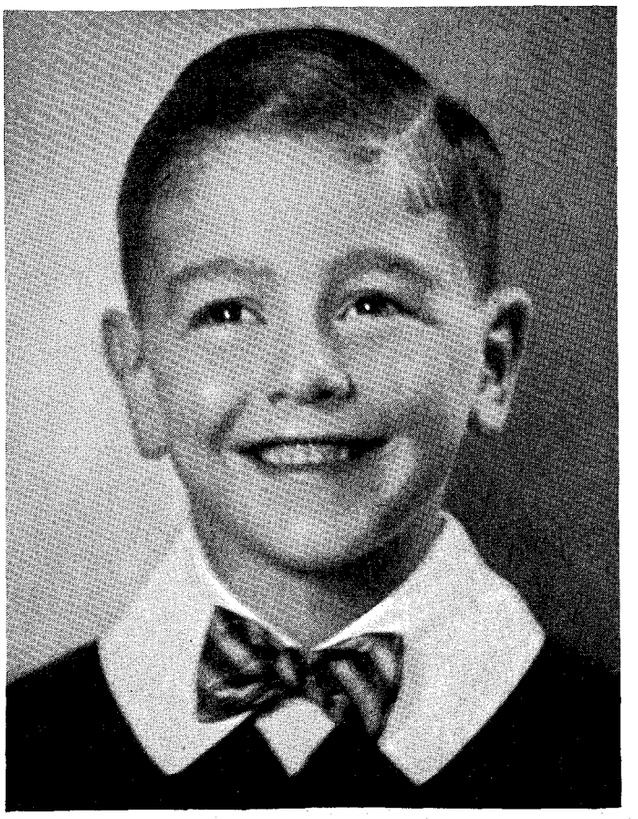
"I'll Put Myself through College"

"Thrift" is a vital part of his education, say Edwin Greene's parents



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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 4, 1933

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Japan's Perilous Victories

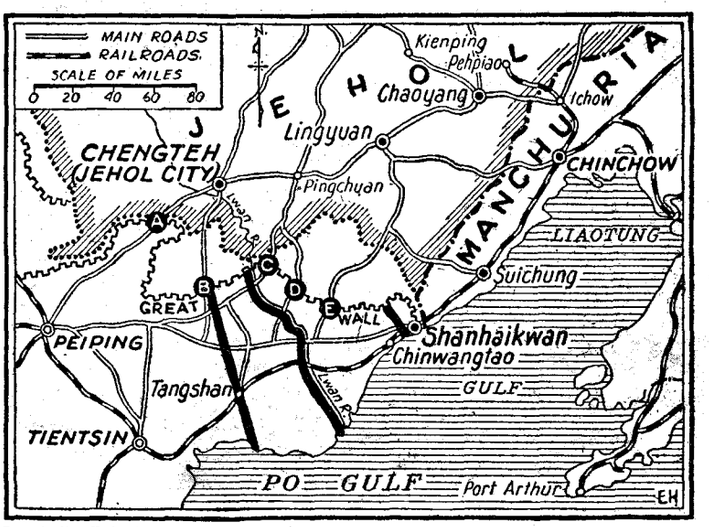
IT'S COLD IN JEHOL.

At 40 degrees below zero Japanese water-cooled machine-guns won't work.

Scantily clad Chinese soldiers freeze to death in their trenches by the score.

No wonder that the military situation stabilizes in that land of barren mountains and wind-swept plains, while the diplomats and statesmen in Tokyo, Nanking, and Geneva steal the head-lines.

As the League of Nations apparently moves toward the long-avoided declaration of its position regarding Japan's Manchurian policy, spokesmen for Japan have given new definiteness to that policy, while at the same time there appears the first sign of a break in the popular support of Japan's military ventures. And this gives our editors a new opportunity to wonder why Japan is acting as she does, whether she can succeed, and what the outcome will be.



From the New York *Times*

China's Defense Lines Behind the Great Wall

The heavy black lines show the systems of entrenchments which the Chinese are said to be making in anticipation of a Japanese drive toward Tientsin and Peiping. These lines also help defend passes in the Great Wall leading into Jehol: (a) Kupei, (b) Malanchen, (c) Sifeng, (d) Luichia, (e) Chiehling.

China's representatives are rather silent for them, while the news from Chinese centers indicates a succession of hasty conferences of generals, statesmen, and financiers, and an apparent attempt to gather together all the Chinese armies into a defensive array along the Shanhaikwan-Peiping-Kupei front.

LET us hear from Tokyo first.

Count Yasuya Uchida, Japan's Foreign Minister, rises in the House of Peers to bring up to date our understanding of Japan's foreign policy. In recognizing the independence of Manchukuo, and in assisting its development, Japan, we are told, has acted in the only possible way "for a solution of the Manchurian issue and for the establishment of the peace of the Far East." Count Uchida is even confident that the League of Nations and all the Western Powers "will eventually recognize the fairness and justice of the position" Japan has taken. In comparison with the progress being made in reestablishing order in Manchuria, "as for China, political confusion in that country continues as ever, while the anti-Japanese movement shows no sign of abatement." In fact, "the Japanese Government can not look upon such a state of affairs in China without gravest apprehension." The Chinese Government and people are warned against "unfortunate eventualities" and invited "to think seriously before proceeding further" in the direction of troop movements toward the borders of Manchukuo.

Count Uchida speaks highly of the League of Nations and its ideals, but suggests that "as long as the League is concerned with questions relating to China, a certain elasticity should be allowed in the operation of its Covenant in view of the exceptional and abnormal conditions of that country."

Japan is on the very pleasantest terms with Russia, but there comes the warning that if the Communist movement in the Yangtze Valley should "gain in strength as the result of Chino-Russian rapprochement, that would be a serious menace to peace in the Orient, against which Japan will certainly be on guard."

IN view of so much Western concern about the "Open Door" in the Orient, it is interesting to see how neatly Count Uchida points out that throughout the world "all countries are busily engaged in erecting artificial trade barriers by raising customs tariffs or by putting limitations or prohibitions on exports and imports." And "it is to be greatly regretted that as a result of this policy of the closed door, the universally cherished principle of freedom of trade has been entirely reversed."

In conclusion, Count Uchida repeats that the basis of Japan's foreign policy is to secure the peace of the Orient, and then he enunciates what editorial commentators in this country consider a sort of Japanese Monroe Doctrine:

"The League of Nations Covenant very wisely provides that regional understandings shall be respected.

"In this sense our Government believes that any plan for erecting the edifice of peace in the Far East should be based upon recognition that the constructive force of Japan is the mainstay of tranquillity in this part of the world."

Such statements are echoed by Japanese diplomats in Europe and America. But only four days later the other House of the Japanese Diet heard and actually applauded the first open criticism from any responsible source since the

A full-page color map of Manchuria, showing in detail the theater of the Chino-Japanese conflict, will be found on page 15.

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outbreak of the Manchurian conflict, a criticism of the current military domination of the Japanese diplomacy.

It came from no less a person than Hitoshi Ashida, former diplomat, newspaper publisher, and spokesman for the majority Seiyukai party. He pointed out that Count Uchida had said nothing about relations with America, which, in the speaker's opinion, "were not in a condition warranting contentment." He declared that "it is a disgrace for the Constitutional Government of Japan that a situation exists in which not a few people are persuaded that the Army is responsible for the diplomatic policy

Air Attack

—Knott in the Dallas "News."

of the nation." He warned that the Japanese people are beginning to fear that they are "being dragged blindly into an uncharted, pitch-dark abyss." He asked War Minister Araki "to forsake the notion that the Army is almighty," which brought General Araki to his feet with the declaration: "The Army has never been arbitrary."

While we are considering official statements from Tokyo, it is interesting to note the Finance Minister's declaration that last year showed a 23 per cent. increase in exports and a 15 per cent. increase in imports, so that "while the world was experiencing depression we have enjoyed active trade."

This brings up the question whether Japan can keep up the strain of her expensive Manchurian campaigns which the Boston *Post* hears are piling up a debt at the rate of $200,000,000 a year. The Chicago *Daily News* reminds us that:

"The American council of the Institute of Pacific Relations has published statistics which reveal injury already done to both Japanese and Manchurian coal producers by the new alinement in Manchuria. Prior to the virtual inclusion of Manchukuo in the Japanese empire, domestic producers supplied all the needs of Japanese coal consumers. But Manchurian coal can be delivered in Tokyo cheaper than coal can be mined in Japan. Now Japanese mine operators, rapidly losing their home markets, have pooled their resources to control production, distribution and prices and, above all, to bring about exclusion of Manchurian coal by tariff or by agreement.

"On the other hand, since Japan created the State of Manchukuo, Manchurian coal producers have lost four-fifths of their market in China. The Chinese maritime customs formerly levied a small duty on Manchurian coal, but now, regarding it as foreign, imposes a heavy duty. As a result the Japanese-controlled South Manchurian railway, which owns the Manchurian mines, suffers a loss on its coal operations, while incurring criticism from Japanese interests which it injures. Similar difficulties are arising from the competition of Manchurian bean oil, sugar, and iron and steel with Japanese products.

"Protests by Japanese business men are not heard in the clamor of exuberant militarists and Fascists, but in time they may become effective. Meanwhile they indicate that imperialism is far from being as profitable as its proponents claim."

But while the strain is heavy and Japan is not wealthy, the Boston *Herald* feels bound to come to the conclusion after checking up on the figures that "the point of exhaustion is far away":

"The national budget for 1933-34 shows a substantial deficit. The revenue is estimated at $270,000,000 at current rates, and the expenditure at $450,000,000. Taking other obligations into account, the total deficit will be about $220,000,000. This will be met by a bond issue.

"The total of the national debt is about $1,335,000,000; but four-fifths of this is domestic, and therefore payable in depreciated yens. Direct military and naval operations, including the costs of the Manchurian campaign, absorb more than one-third of the national expenditure for the year.

"This is all serious, but not disastrous. Other great Powers have accumulated greater burdens as a result of military adventures. Japan presumably expects the Manchurian enterprise to pay for itself many times over.

"In the meantime, trade seems to have felt all the benefits of inflation of the currency, with the inevitable reckoning still in the distant future. The price of raw silk has doubled since last July. Cotton yarn exports have risen from 7,000,000 yen in 1931 to 18,000,000 in 1932; cotton tissues from 176,000,000 to 221,000,000. So, too, with artificial silk. The Japanese textile industry is expanding generally, and markets are being developed in Persia and the Balkans. There will be a favorable trade balance for the first time in many years.

"Japan produces her own food and her own clothing. Her people eat rice and fish and wear cotton. Add to these facts the fact that the nation as a whole is enthusiastically behind the rulers in the quarrel with China, and one is forced to the conclusion that the collapse of the present government is not imminent."

Another factor, too, interests editors taking the long-time view of Japan's present policy. At present it is easy for Japan's well-disciplined and well-equipped forces to push aside the disorganized Chinese armies. But our press writers remember China's astonishing defense of Shanghai. The Albany *News* suggests that too much aggression is likely to arouse a truly national spirit—

"If China ever becomes a united nation, obeying loyally a central Government of dignity and power, it will be the blackest day in the history of Japan, for united China will be a mighty and unbeatable adversary."

Even now the Chinese case is not entirely hopeless, the New York *Daily Mirror* suggests:

"Chinese strategy is to let the Japs batter their way to military exhaustion and governmental bankruptcy, fighting rear-guard actions to retard advances of their better-armed foes until the latter are forced by financial collapse to withdraw. That's a Chinese way of winning a campaign, but the long odds favor it.

"China has 400,000,000 inhabitants. Japan's population is 64,00,000."

And the Boston *Transcript* takes the opportunity to observe that the Chinese always conquer their invaders in the long run:

"Hordes of outside barbarians invade the land and call themselves conquerors, but little by little the strangers are engulfed in the Chinese life-stream; it is said that even the peaceful trading penetrations of groups of Jews, one of the most tenacious of racial types, have been absorbed by the Chinese strain until hardly a trace of the original Jewish character survives. Will the aggressive Japanese, overrunning continental Asia with their modern inventions of destructiveness, suffer a like fate?"

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Last Squawk of the "Lame Duck"

FOR TEN YEARS SENATOR NORRIS GUNNED for our Congressional "lame ducks."

But despite their crippled condition these anachronistic survivors from stage-coach days seemed to bear a charmed life.

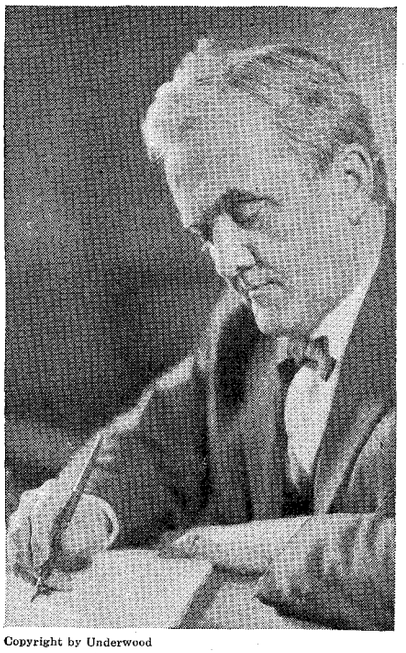
Six times the Norris amendment to abolish "lame-duck" sessions passed the Senate, and twice it won in the House, but not until last March did Congress join in the shooting with both barrels. Then the issue went to the States, it being necessary for three-quarters of them to ratify before this twentieth amendment became part of the Constitution.

In quick succession those States whose Legislatures were in session joined in the fusillade. But it was not until January 23, nearly a year later, that the decisive shot was fired by Missouri, whose Legislature convened hours earlier than usual to win the honor of being the thirty-sixth State to ratify.

The new amendment goes into force on October 15.

It abolishes the "lame-duck" session of Congress, and advances the Presidential inauguration from March 4 to January 20. It also says that Congress is to meet every year on January 3.

"Lame ducks," of course, are members of Congress who continue in office for the short session, where they enact and obstruct legislation, after their successors have been elected. The Congress now in session, the New York *Sun* reminds us, contains a record number of these birds—122 in the House and 11 in the Senate.



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The "Lame Duck's" Executioner

Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska.

"In my judgment this amendment is a great step toward placing the control of the Government in the hands of the chosen representatives of the American people," declares its author, Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska. Says this hard-fighting Progressive, in a statement written for the Associated Press:

"By moving up the dates on which the President, Vice-President, and members of Congress will enter upon their duties from March 4 to January 20 and January 3, respectively, the desires of America's citizens as exprest at the polls in November can be answered in a few weeks instead of thirteen months.

"The amendment will make possible, as it should be under a truly democratic form of government, the crystallization into law of what the citizens want as soon as possible after the wishes of the people become known in the election.

"Another of the corrective steps in the amendment is doing away with the opportunity for a defeated member of Congress—sitting from December to March—to be influenced in his legislative decisions by rewards from the President, who could appoint him to other duties."

THE rush of the States to ratify this amendment, remarks the New York *Herald Tribune*, may be due to the fact that two of the conditions it aims to meet are now very much in evidence. One is a strong shift of public opinion on some specific issue—in this case Prohibition—and the other the blocking of pressing issues like the war-debt problem by the interim between the defeat of one administration and the assumption of control by the other.

Moreover, many papers remind us, the filibuster was peculiarly the child of the short session.

Ireland Votes to Defy England

TO CONTINUE THE WAR.

That is the "mandate" given to Eamon de Valera, lean, dark, dour President of the Irish Free State, in a record vote.

Rallying the voters with the cry, "the nation is on the march; fall in," de Valera overwhelms the forces of William T. Cosgrave, former President, and receives "a mandate to continue his economic war with Great Britain."

"The country," declares the victor, interpreting the January 24 poll, "has answered the call of Ireland and the challenge of England. We shall win out for a better Ireland. The Free State shall soon be economically free."

Misgivings are felt in many quarters, both here and in Europe, that the victory for de Valera's Fianna Fail party may aggravate the dangerous situation that has been developing between Ireland and Britain.

As the champion of complete independence, de Valera, in a surprize move, called for the election soon after the first of the year, we read. He sought indorsement of his refusal to pay land annuities claimed by the British Government, a refusal which led to the imposition of a 40 per cent. duty on Irish products.

Cosgrave, leader of the Cumann na nGaedheal, who lost the Presidency in the election eleven months ago after holding it for five years, urged the development of the Irish Free State as a part of the British Empire.

The de Valera-Cosgrave test took the form of an election of a new Dail Eireann, or Irish Parliament, whose 153 deputies are invested with power to choose a President.

DEPLORING the result, the London *Daily Mail* says, in an editorial cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, that "it may be taken that certain people in the Free State have indorsed de Valera's policy"—

"We regret this decision, and we are convinced that they will come to regret it themselves, for his program is one of increasing friction with this country. . . .

"As a necessary consequence the 40 per cent. duties now levied on Free State produce will have to be maintained, or perhaps increased."

"Some bitter lessons will be drawn on both sides of the Channel," says the Manchester *Guardian* in another cabled editorial:

"It can now be reflected that for all the political effects it had, the Free State tariff war has been fruitless. Therefore, the Government will be expected to get down off its high horse and begin bringing order out of the Irish muddle. . . ."

"Let's hear no more of bargains with England," urges the *Anphoblacht* of Dublin. "Let's hear instead the rallying cry of 'on to the Republic.'" Furthermore:

"Now that the elections are over, we trust that the Republicans will concentrate on the big task that confronts us—the immediate realization of separation from England and national unity of all—the Irish Republic."

Similarly, *The Irish Press* of Dublin, organ of the Fianna Fail, declares:

"Interference and bullying from Great Britain, defeatism and social injustice at home, have been faced and beaten by the simple courage of simple men and women."

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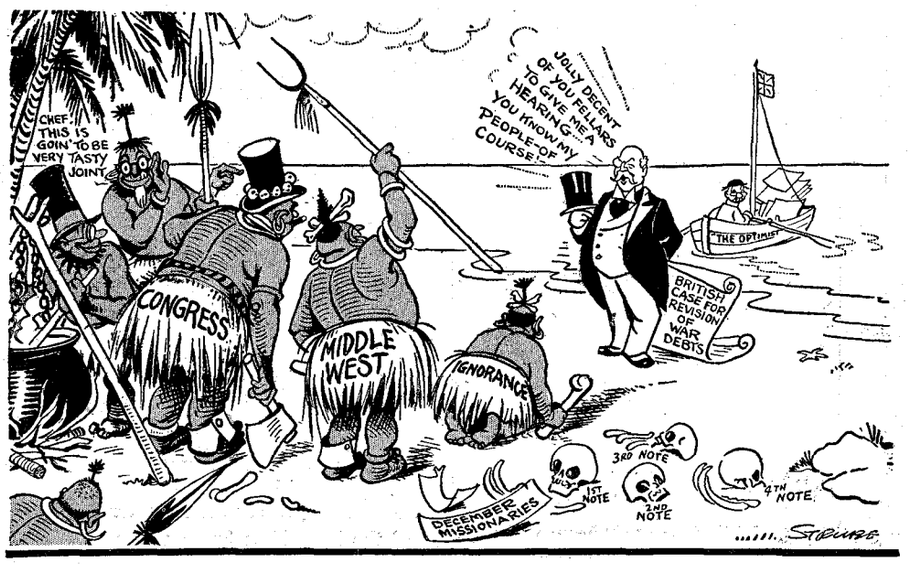
The Toughest Task Awaiting Mr. Roosevelt

A FAST-MOVING CHAIN of rapid-fire conferences, aiming to rid the Western World of a major part of its eleven-billion-dollar heritage of war debts.

Such will be the toughest task confronting Mr. Roosevelt immediately after his inauguration next month, Washington correspondents wire home.

Delegations from debtor nations—even those which have defaulted, we read—will arrive in droves; and the new President's door will be open to all alike, according to Washington dispatches. The President-elect, the head-lines stress, "will adhere to the view that the creditor must always be acessible."

First steps toward this new chapter in war-debt negotiations



The New Missionary

The British Government is going to send a mission to "talk it over" with America on war debts.
—Strupe in the London "Daily Express."

were taken in a conference held in the red room of the White House on January 20, when President and President-to-be arrived at an agreement which authorized the State Department to lay the foundation for the reception of a British delegation "early in March."

THIS speedy action by Messrs. Hoover and Roosevelt, in opening negotiations with the British, strikes the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Ind.) "as vastly more significant than a mere beginning of war-debt revision."

It breaks the war-debt jam at last! joyfully exclaims the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Ind. Dem.). It is a step toward sanity, asserts the Charleston (W. Va.) *Gazette* (Dem.). A new tone, a different pitch and rhythm, notes the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) now inspires hope that the whole debt problem may be speedily solved, as a preliminary to the economic recovery of the world.

These pæans of praise to our President and the President-to-be echo a wide-spread unanimity of press opinion concerning the necessity for war-debt revision. The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.) has long taken the lead in expression of this conviction, and now declares:

"Our statesmen, of the outgoing and incoming administrations, have brought themselves to recognize that revision, if not outright cancelation, of the war debts is in our own interest.

"In Washington they have begun to catch up with those who are more interested in customers than in impoverished debtors."

But we must, as a nation, this uncompromising Baltimore daily warns, be willing to "talk turkey":

"We can not enter these negotiations in purse-proud condescension, willing to be generous at our pleasure, but requiring the beneficiaries of our largess to make some little effort for the sake of their souls and as a tribute to a shrewd hard-headedness which we choose to insist upon even in our moments of charity.

"Let us get into the front of our heads, for once, a simple understanding that it is possible to conduct transactions in which nobody is 'stuck' and everybody is helped by straightforward accommodation of the facts.

"Negotiations on the war debts can and should be conducted on that unpretentious theory."

ALTHO most dailies are resigned to the inevitability of revision and reduction of war debts, few share this impartial detachment of the Baltimore *Sun*. Reduce if we must, they shout, but get concessions! This is the point of view of the Washington *Post* (Ind.), the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Ind. Dem.), the Los Angeles *Times* (Rep.), the Akron *Beacon-Journal* (Rep.), and the Hearst newspapers. Expressive of this grim determination to hold the debtors to account is this warning in the Washington *Post:*

"All the debtors have the power to grant concessions to the United States—trade concessions, cooperation in armament reductions, cooperation in smothering the Far Eastern war embers, tariff readjustments, etc.

"All signs point to disappointment on their part if they expect to come to Washington and obtain debt relief while refusing to make concessions of equal value to this country."

But the British made it clear, in their note of January 25, accepting Mr. Roosevelt's invitation to a conference, that bargaining could play no part in the discussion. All economic matters except the debt, said London, must be taken up at the world economic conference.

MEANWHILE, let's not forget Congress. For Congress, we are reminded, must be the final arbiter of any debt settlement. Over the teletype from Washington, the United Press sends a laconic message which hints that newspaper hopes, now ablaze for rapid-fire solution of the debt problem, may eventually be extinguished in a flood of Congressional rhetoric:

"House Majority Leader Rainey said that debt conferences authorized by President-elect Roosevelt would not result in reduction or cancelation of foreign obligations."

However, Mr. Roosevelt will be quite capable of handling Congress, in the opinion of Oliver McKee, Washington correspondent of the Boston *Evening Transcript* (Rep.):

"In his relations with Congress, Roosevelt will enter upon his Presidential duties in March with certain distinct advantages.

"He will have the prestige which a newly-elected President invariably enjoys.

"He will have the weapon of patronage, and, even more important, he will be able, through appealing to popular backing against the intransigents in Congress, to make himself the champion of the people in the effort to restore American prosperity through clearing up the international skies."

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Smashing the Muscle Shoals Deadlock

"THIS OUGHT TO BE A HAPPY DAY for you, George!"

"It is a happy day. I can see my dreams coming true!"

Tears dimmed the eyes of Senator George W. Norris as he thus answered President-elect Roosevelt, reports the Baltimore *Sun*.

With Woodrow Wilson's first Democratic successor to the Presidency, a chief executive who had given his pledge to break the Muscle Shoals deadlock, Senator Norris stood on the great Wilson Dam beside the huge power-house, on the brink of the Tennessee River. Together these two men watched the water roaring through the spillways of great concrete barricades which stretched further than their eyes could follow—almost a mile away. And that water roaring over the spillways, the *Sun* reporter informs us, represented hundreds of thousands of wasted horse-power.

Two Republican Presidents vetoed the Norris bill for government operation of the titanic project. Franklin Roosevelt promises speedy action.

In near-by Montgomery, Alabama, the President-elect afterward told a huge throng of his hopes for the immediate development of the giant project, which is condemned as a "white elephant" by the opponents of government operation. As reported in the Chicago *Tribune*, Mr. Roosevelt declared:

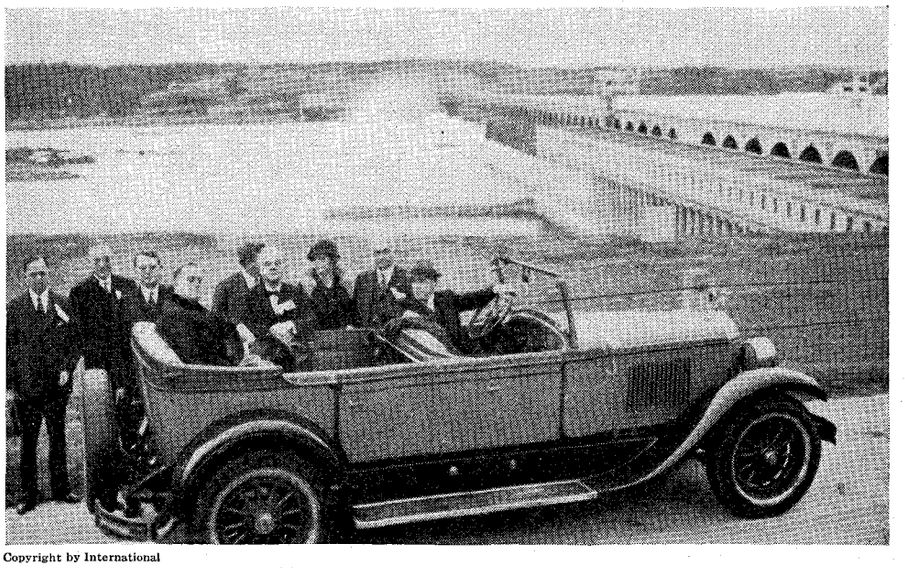
"It was distressful to me, as it was to other members of the party, to see so much of that great plant lying in idleness.

"I visioned two things. First, putting Muscle Shoals to work. Second, the making of Muscle Shoals a part of an even greater development that will take in all the Tennessee River from the mountains of Virginia to the Ohio and the Gulf.

"Muscle Shoals is more than an opportunity to do a good turn for the people of one or two States.

"It is an opportunity to do a great deal for the people of many States and the whole country by tying industry, agriculture, forestry, and flood control in one great development and so afford a better pace for millions yet unborn in the days to come.

"To-day is really a 'red-letter' day. I am convinced by what was seen by the members of Congress and your President-elect, that just as soon as we possibly can, up in Washington, we are going to start something practicable and useful."



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He Will Put Muscle Shoals to Work

Says President-elect Roosevelt, after an inspection of this great unemployed development. Standing beside his car talking to him is Senator Norris, who for twelve years has led the fight for government operation of this great power project.

LOYAL Democratic dailies, as well as independent papers, find in these words evidence that the new President will stand ready to redeem the pledge he made in his campaign speech in Portland, Oregon, last September, on the development of Federal-owned power sites. Mr. Roosevelt's renewed pledge inspires the Philadelphia *Record* with this hope:

"Under the Roosevelt Administration it should be made the nucleus of a great power, flood control, and reforestation program that should spur Southern industry, provide cheap fertilizers for agriculture, and furnish the nation with a magnificent yardstick to measure power costs.

"Development of Muscle Shoals possibilities is of great importance.

"But the President-elect's visit and his pledge are of even greater importance.

"It gives us concrete illustration of the change effected at the polls last November.

"It means that after twelve years of rule for the benefit of special interest the people have again won back their Government."

THIS anthem of hope that swells from coast to coast, in which even Republican papers of insurgent pretensions add deep notes of approbation, is punctuated by editorial discord—sometimes even from unconvinced Democratic editors. For instance, we find the Macon *Telegraph* (Dem.) dissenting:

"Begun as a project for the manufacture of nitrate during the World War, Muscle Shoals has become almost a monument to the ineffectuality of democratic government.

"When we consider the shoddy disposition that has been made of the Muscle Shoals and World Court questions, both of which have been in Congress for a decade or more, we begin to wonder whether a democratic government can bring to the solution of a public problem the driving power, the force and the determination to arrive at a solution."

OPPONENTS of Federal competition with private industry, and stanch adherents of Mr. Hoover's philosophy of "rugged individualism," taunt Mr. Roosevelt and Senator Norris. Listen to the Washington *Post* (Ind.):

"There is no more reason why the Government should be in the power business at Muscle Shoals than at Niagara Falls or any other site.

"Aside from the question of government competition with private industry, there is only one important question involved in the Muscle Shoals problem. It is: Shall Congress in this period of hard times waste still more of the taxpayers' money on this futile project?"

President-elect Roosevelt's new promise is looked upon by the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Ind. Dem.) as the first blow to release Muscle Shoals from the bondage into which it has been jammed by politics—

"For the first time there will be a President in the White House who will share the view of Congress that strict government control of the Muscle Shoals power output is an experiment that may be attempted without threatening disaster to the whole private power industry.

"Recent revelations of financial sculduggery in the management of great Middle West power trusts will help to speed such a solution."

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When the Farmers' Fury Explodes

"GET A ROPE! STRING HIM UP!"

Place: county-seat in any of the "bread-basket" States. Event: attempted foreclosure of mortgage on the old farm. Villain: attorney or representative of mortgage company attempting this action—news dispatches almost invariably announce that hundreds of indignant farmers swarm about threatening violence. Climax to this real-life melodrama: Foreclosure sale foiled. Quick curtain.

More detailed stories appeared in our pages a couple of weeks ago.

Now Representative Kleberg (Dem., Tex.) rushes a resolution into the House which, if enacted, will empower State Governors to decree a temporary farm-mortage moratorium. As reported by the United Press:

"The resolution asks foreclosure proceedings be delayed until Congress and the States shall have had time to act on special-relief legislation now pending. Such projects include the McKeown-LaGuardia bankruptcy bill, designed to scale down all debts, including farm obligations, now being rushed toward House passage."

"If we don't get relief from the Legislature," threatens the head of the Farmers' Holiday Movement in Nebraska, "two hundred thousand of us are coming to Lincoln, and we'll tear that new capitol building to pieces!" And, reports Arthur Brisbane in the Hearst papers, some two thousand farm workers wildly cheer these sentiments.

The Old Hoss Rears Up

—Bishop in the St. Louis "Star-Times."

In Wilmar, Minnesota, a gathering of indignant farmers give the representative of a mortgage company "the bum's rush," and so prevent foreclosure on a farm tilled by its occupant for fifty-seven years. According to a dispatch in the Philadelphia *Record*, John Bosch, president of the Minnesota Farmers' Association, declared to this crowd:

"It's time that Congress should give us farmers relief.

"If we organize properly we can get the right kind of legislation so that they (mortgage holders) won't take our farms away. It's a shame a man can't keep his farm after living on it fifty-seven years."

Other new twists to this old drama now being enacted in real life throughout most of the 2,911 farming counties of the United States, according to a Washington dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, are detailed in our dailies. Some of them are summarized in a specia dispatch to the New York *Times* from Omaha:

"When foreclosure sales are advertised, farmers gather in force, from 200 to 500, or even more, and through persuasion and intimidation, prevent bidding.

"At Logan, Iowa, when Earnest Ganzhorn's farm was about to be sold, 500 farmers, milling around the court-house for two or three hours, prevented the sale.

"At Storm Lake, the farmers got a rope and were going to hang the lawyer who conducted a foreclosure.

"At Sioux City 500 farmers stormed the court-house and prevented a foreclosure sale.

"At Le Mars a similar demonstration produced the same results.

"In Omaha a tax-sale, which usually produced about $400,000 annually, brought only $60,000, and then public opinion stopt the proceedings.

"In Story County, Iowa, 200 irate farmers forced the sheriff to return to Price Miller cattle which had been taken on attachment.

"In Van Buren County, Mrs. Otto Nau got out her rifle and forced Sheriff Bostock, who had come for foreclosure, to get off the farm."

But the tragedy that lurks behind these incidents is balanced by a strong element of sane comedy. Violent as the farmers often become, calling for ropes and advocating stringing up, they are never "revolutionists," notes the Des Moines *Tribune;* they are meticulous in observing the "no-parking" signs around the court-house squares. An Omaha correspondent of the New York *Times* recounts one incident illustrating how farm foreclosures are often defeated.

"In Cedar County, Nebraska, a chattel-mortgage sale of farm products and farm machinery was held. Two hundred brawny farmers were on hand. They did not attempt to prevent the sale. But they passed the word about that it would be better if there were no bidding. The farmers would do their own bidding, their spokesman said.

"'How much for these twenty-five hogs?' shouted the auctioneer.

"'Eight cents a head,' bid a big farmer.

"'Ten cents,' announced another farmer at his elbow. The two bids made the matter legal and the second farmer got the twenty-five hogs. Everything else went the same way. A thousand bushels of corn brought a dollar for the lot. Four horses went for 50 cents each. Plows brought a nickel, and other farm machinery similarly small amounts.

"After the sale was over the farmer who had bought the hogs went to the man who had been sold out.

"'Bill,' he said, 'you take my twenty-five hogs and keep them until they are fat. Then sell them and pay me the $2.50 I paid for them. They're mine and your creditors can't touch them.'

"'And Bill,' said the farmer who had bought the corn, 'you feed them my corn. When the hogs are sold you can pay me the dollar.'

"Bill was clear of his mortgage and still had his property. And Bill says when times are good he intends to pay his old accounts, altho the law will not force him to do so."

A large section of the press expresses good-natured tolerance for all this indignation now boiling over, and condones "direct action" as a spur to Congressional and State action, but certain financial dailies would have us look at the picture from another angle. Says *The American Banker* (New York):

"Government of the people, by the people, is functioning out there for the people who borrowed and spent. But government for the people who saved and lent is failing there as in many other parts of the country. Well, these people will probably do less saving and lending, and more hoarding to cure that."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE only nation that suppresses graft is indignation.—*Jacksonville Journal.*

THOSE loan eagles seem to make but one-way crossings over the Atlantic.—*Springfield Union.*

FILIPINOS, evidently, don't want what they want when they don't want it.—*Chicago Daily News.*

AND the "electric dollar," we suppose, may be properly used to pay "charge accounts."—*Tampa Tribune.*

SPEAKING of the ten most beautiful words in the English language, how about this list: "Business is improving steadily so we are raising your salary."—*Duluth News-Tribune.*

IF Uncle Sam recognizes Soviet Russia, it is hoped he will get business out of the Red.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

HUSBAND Leaves in Midst of Wife's Bridge Party; Disappears.—Head-line. Just a fugitive from a chin gang.—*Atlanta Journal.*

IT's not surprizing that under the chill of depression watered stocks should become frozen assets.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

THE man who hides behind a woman's petticoat nowadays must have a pretty lonesome time of it up there in the attic.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

ON the Five-Year Plan Stalin claims a mark of 93.7 per cent. Johnny could do as well if he graded his own paper.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

ART breeds other art, says the critic, Royal Cortissoz. It would seem so. Of 600 pictures painted by Corot, 6,000 are in America alone.—*Detroit News.*

FORTUNATELY that era when a pocket pistol was considered part of a gentleman's necessary attire had passed before people started blowing automobile horns behind you in traffic.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE kind of revolutions we need are those referred to as R. P. M.—*Brunswick (Ga.) Pilot.*

WE'RE not superstitious, but it would be very unlucky for thirteen people to eat at our table now.—*Atlanta Journal.*

SAMUEL INSULL has applied for naturalization in Greece, evidently believing that the country wants to add to its striking ruins.—*Chicago Daily News.*

AMERICA's stock of gold is $250,000,000 more than it was during the boom, but we don't seem to have met the fellow yet who has it.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

A METALLURGIST believes he has learned the secret of King Tut's purple gold. Probably gives it the Scotch grip, thus cutting off its wind.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

AN individual submarine, twenty-two feet long, may be placed on the market. Just the thing, it seems, for the long-pull investor who wants to stay with his securities.—*Detroit News.*

WE have been lured away from the old doctrines of faith and works, insists an eminent New York divine. Well, of course, it may be because a while ago we had the faith and got the works.—*Boston Herald.*

'SQUEER, tho, that the persons smart enough to make the biggest fortunes are always the ones to make the biggest mistakes in their income-tax returns, and are put to the extra bother of signing receipts for their refunds.—*Macon Telegraph.*

THE fellow who thinks himself a wit is usually half right.—*Springfield Union.*

AND this business war in the retrenches isn't altogether a picnic, either.—*Atlanta Journal.*

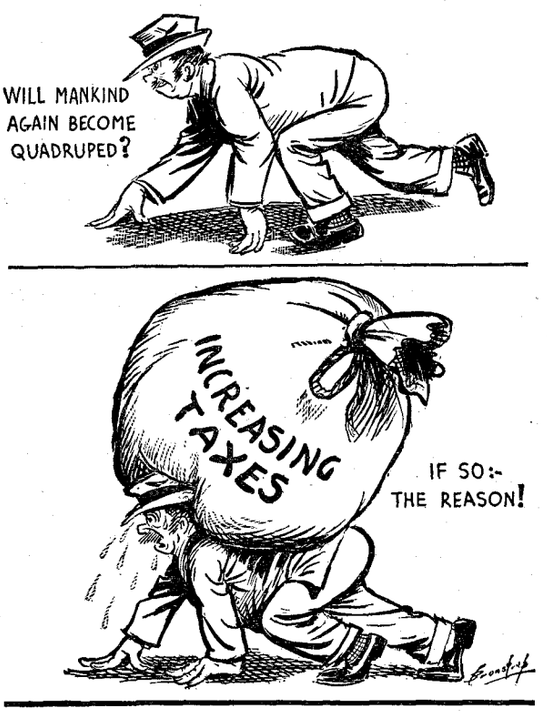
A MODERN stabilized steamship must be somewhat like the rest of us. It has lost its roll.—*Miami Herald.*

ACT I: "Soak the rich guys!" Act II: Taking a wage-cut so the rich guy can pay his taxes.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

A GENTLEMAN wants to know what Japan proposes to take from China. We are postponing an answer pending a careful check on just what China has.—*Nashville Banner.*

AMBIDEXTROUS Japan writes "O.K." with one hand while administering a "K. O." with the other.—*Louisville Times.*

"'HOLD That Line' Is W. C. T. U. Slogan."—Head-line. A better one would be, "Block that kick!"—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*



Effect and Cause

—Bronstrup in the San Francisco "Chronicle."

THE difference between playing the stock market and playing the races is that one of the horses is bound to win.—*Brunswick Pilot.*

THE chief certainty about the new farm-relief bill is that it will relieve America's consumers of about one billion dollars.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

IT is charged that irresponsible employment agencies are fleecing the unemployed. Living off the flat of the land, as it were.—*Atlanta Journal.*

WOULDN'T business be in great shape if there had been an upturn every time the experts predicted one?—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

WE regret that we can be of little assistance to the group of currency experts which is said to be endeavoring to find a new medium. Any kind of medium that will keep the ghost walking is all right with us.—*Boston Herald.*

THERE is very little difference, a juggler says, between juggling and balancing. And that, we fear, is the view of all too many of our budget custodians.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

A MAN overboard at Harwichport, Massachusetts, was knocked unconscious when struck by a life-preserver. So many relief plans, it would seem, are like that.—*Detroit News.*

THE Federal prison at Atlanta is to have a radio in every cell. If that doesn't induce a general reform, we might as well give up the country to the criminal element.—*Kansas City Star.*

WITH his fortune reduced from $500,000,000 to $150,000,000, John D. Rockefeller must be getting worried for fear he won't have more than $100,000,000 for his old age.—*Detroit News.*

A KANSAS CITY man says that the first time he ever heard the word "Technocracy" he thought the speaker was imitating Amos 'n' Andy. And he still isn't sure he was mistaken about it.—*Kansas City Star.*

KANSAS farmer slept so soundly thieves harvested his forty-acre wheat crop, and he did not find it out until two days later. He would like to secure their names and addresses in order to thank them.—*Florida Times-Union.*

LAMBASTING the United States again, George Bernard Shaw, the playwright, says he has defined the 100 per cent. American as 99 per cent. idiot, and still "they just adore me." How flattering to Bernard, if he's right in both respects.—*Palm Beach Post.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

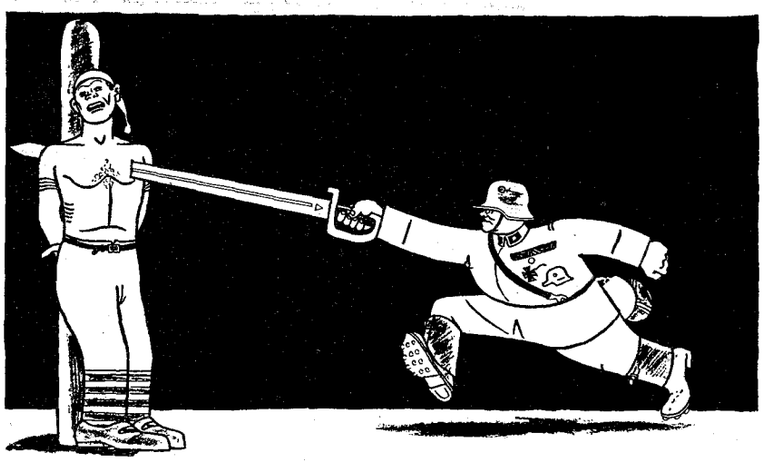
Germany's New "War Spirit"

"THE SPARK OF OUR RESOLVE to take up arms in national defense must kindle our disunited, wearied people to the flame of nationhood."

That is the rallying cry of fevered German nationalists to-day, we are told.

At no time since the war—not even during the occupation of the Ruhr—it is said, has there been so much militarist and nationalist propaganda in Germany as there is now.

What the peace-loving Socialists think of this crusade may be gathered from the accompanying *Wahre Jakob* cartoon, which pictures the entire German nation as pierced with a sword if the militarists have their way.



As German Socialists See Militarism

"The militarist will for defense must penetrate the whole German nation.'
—"Der Wahre Jakob" (Berlin).

Anti-militarist newspapers, it appears, are afraid, in Berlin at least, to raise their voice in protest because of the continual and ruinous suspensions by the authorities.

BUT it is not only in the press that the wave of nationalistic feeling is swept into torrential force. The Berlin correspondent of the Liberal Manchester *Guardian* tells us that one film after another is produced to glorify the soldierly virtues, and he goes on:

"Most of such films are historical, the favorite subjects being the wars of Frederick the Great and the struggle against Napoleon. They are often produced with the assistance of the Reichswehr (the Regular Army) and of the youthful unemployed who are organized in the so-called 'volunteer camps.'

"Artistically all these films are worthless. Militarist propaganda is also insinuated into the news-reels. Items calculated to disparage the League of Nations, or sound-pictures of German politicians bewailing the loss of colonies or demanding 'equality' in armaments, or of French artillery or British battle-ships at maneuvers (with captions pointing out Germany's defenseless state by way of comparison) appear amid 'shots' of football matches, mine disasters, and other news items.

"Broadcast programs are packed with military marches and with lectures on national defense, on *Wehrgeist* (the military spirit), *Wehrsport* (military sports), and so on.

"The tone of all this propaganda is one of whining, wheedling resentment, or of pompous moral indignation. Listeners are unspeakably bored by it—among the general public on whom it is inflicted it finds hardly any response at all."

A striking account of press propaganda methods of the militarist campaign is given by this Berlin informant, who says that the quantities of printed propaganda poured out each day would fill volumes.

But three examples must suffice to reveal its character, he says. The first shows the militarism of the Right Opposition, the second is a specimen of official propaganda, the third shows how militarism has invaded the Left. We read:

"1. From the Nazi *Angriff:* 'It will be one of our noblest tasks to educate the German people so that they may, of all Continental nations, be the best shots and take the greatest pleasure in shooting.'"

The second specimen offered in *The Guardian* is from an article contributed by General von Stülpnagel in the *Berliner Börsenzeitung.* The General is the director of the National Athletic Board, a governmental organization to promote *Wehrsport,* which includes military drill, field operations, signaling, map-reading, etc. The article was broadcast and is typical of official militarist propaganda, according to this correspondent, who proceeds:

"Articles and addresses of this kind are produced in great profusion. The style is so stilted, and the thought so confused, that whole passages defy translation into another language, and have to be paraphrased.

"'The ultimate purpose of the Treaty of Versailles,' so General von Stülpnagel writes, 'is to arrest the evolution of Germany forever. Besides being opprest politically, being hemmed in economically, and being disarmed, the German people were, by the Treaty, to be rendered spiritually defenseless as well.

"'A nation without the big idea of preparedness (*Wehrbereitschaft*) has no right to live. In the great periods of our history—in the Wars of Liberation, in the struggle for German unity—and in 1914—the word "war" had a kindling effect.

"'To-day the spark of our resolve to take up arms in national defense must kindle our disunited, wearied people to the flame of nationhood. . . . Heroic thought ennobles a nation. . .

"'History flows in an eternal stream, and there is nothing that stays. History decides in favor of the strong, of those who are worthy to live. The fate of nations is not determined by treaties, it is engendered by ethical forces, by the will to live, and by a soldierly devotion to the State. . . . To live is to fight, history and fighting are one, and to fight is the highest destiny of a nation.'"

THE third exhibit, in this Berlin correspondent's report, is from *Das Reichsbanner.* The Reichsbanner people are hostile to the Nazis, equally hostile to the Communists, and support the military policy of General von Schleicher. A leading article from *Das Reichsbanner,* we are advised—

"Proclaims the principle of 'national defense' and offers General von Schleicher the assistance of the Reichsbanner if 'he will recognize that the cannon and the machine-gun are the ultimate argument' against the Nazis (who are referred to as 'Spartacists of the Right'—the Spartacists were the predecessors of the present-day Communists).

"The Nazis, so the article continues, would not start any strikes 'in impoverished municipalities' if they knew that they would 'be ruthlessly stood up against a wall' and shot for doing so."

It seems depressing to *The Guardian's* Berlin correspondent, that anti-militarist expression is hardly to be found at all in the Berlin press, except in the courageous and extremely popular *Berliner Volkszeitung.*

But in the provinces there is a strong anti-militarist feeling, and he points out that—

"It is characteristic that those Rhineland papers which were boldest in their comments on the French occupation, and which were continually in conflict with the French military authorities, are now the boldest in opposing the neo-militarism of Germany."

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How They Put a Nazi on the Spot

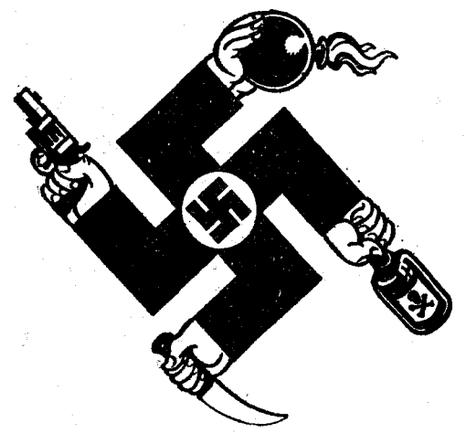
MURDER AS A FINE ART is the latest of Hitlerite achievements.

This is the charge of some German anti-Hitlerite organs in connection with the disappearance of a "devoted Hitlerite," a young member of the Storm Division of Hitler's shock troops.

Outside Germany the Socialist Vienna *Arbeiter Zeitung* calls the case the most sensational political murder mystery disclosed since Germany became "a land of political murders."

Another Viennese daily, the world-famous independent *Neue Freie Presse*, finds proof in the assassination that the Hitlerite movement "has a government within the Government."

The Hitlerites, it alleges, have their own Army, police, and courts functioning independently of the constituted authorities, even defying those authorities, and passing death sentences by secret tribunals. A summary of this newspaper's report of the tragedy reads as follows:



A German Home Thrust

"The murderous Hitler Movement"
—"Der Wahre Jakob" (Berlin).

"In Dresden dwelt a 'shock-troop-division' man named Hentsch, whose body was found not so long ago. This twenty-six-year-old Hitlerite had been murdered in an atrocious manner.

"He belonged to the most fanatical of the Nazis, and he wore the Brown Shirt with pride and full conviction. He was no extremist in his methods and he was certainly no trouble-maker.

"Those young friends of his who preferred to go the way of Communism remained on terms of at least sufficient friendliness with him to exchange greetings. Nothing suggests that the murder was committed for or by the Communists.

"Various circumstances suggest that comrades of the dead young man within the Nazi ranks put him out of the way. Hentsch is seemingly the victim of a secret tribunal within his organization.

"This 'shock-trooper' who had gone so far as to be the head of a band was filled with a fiery zeal to 'arrive.' He was much chagrined to learn one day that he had been put back in the ranks of the ordinary shock-troopers of Hitlerism. He was unable to account for this great change in the favorable attitude toward him.

"In a communication to his party friend Schenk he said that he would resist his demotion to the ranks. This seems to have sealed the doom of the unfortunate young National Socialist.

"He had been active in various posts of a most confidential sort, especially in the service of the information section of the leader of the Dresden branch of the movement. He had been able to gain many intimate views of the workings of the Hitlerite machinery, to witness the working out of methods that simply must be covered with a veil of secrecy.

"Hentsch, the shock-trooper, got the idea through his friend Schenk that he was being considered for a special political mission. In November last he was called by Schenk on the telephone, apparently to a meeting by appointment.

"A few hours later this hopeful fellow was a corpse. His body was found in a sack weighted with heavy stones in a dam near the place of meeting. He had been shot several times."

"Where does supreme authority reside within the German State?" sarcastically asks the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*.

By way of answer it points out that the National Socialists for weeks disputed the report that the shock-trooper Hentsch had been murdered. They claimed that he was away on a special mission for the party.

But, this newspaper tells us, after the finding of the body and the discovery of murder, the Nazis take refuge in the expedient of pronouncing the case "a tragedy," and we read:

"No one will even yet affirm that the question of guilt has been so far answered that the guilty are overtaken. But it is an impertinent thing to allege that the question of guilt has as yet been 'in no way cleared up.' Evidence of the guilt of a trio of Nazis who have fled is most convincing. The 'hushing-up' tactics of the Nazi party leadership and the devious ways they have gone in their efforts at secrecy explain why any further elucidation of the mystery has been forestalled.

"The Dresden organ of the Nazis complains that the arrest of two men under suspicion was 'an over-hasty, brainless step,' calculated to give the public an impression that vigorous measures were in process of adoption.

"The Nazis have in truth good reason for hinting this, for they have often enough been content by means of sham procedures to convey to the public an idea that they were themselves going vigorously to work against those who, tho ostensibly under party discipline, had been secretly restored to membership in the party."

BUT German newspapers closest to Hitler, and especially the daily said to be his personal organ, the Munich *Voelkische Beobachter*, contemptuously dismisses the whole affair as a tempest in a teapot, and it argues:

"What has happened? The shock-trooper Hentsch did not return from an appointment. All investigations into the affair proved fruitless. Certain clues led the police to have the Malter dam—once with divers—thoroughly searched. At first nothing was discovered. Then as a result of frost and the consequent lowering of the water level, the body—tied in a sack and weighted with stones—became visible. Hentsch had been shot in the breast.

"Further revelations were not to be had from the police, who did not wish the investigation to be impeded. After the disappearance of shock-trooper Hentsch various of our comrades were taken in hand by the police, including three who soon disappeared.

"This last circumstance provoked the Marxian press to write about a 'Nazi secret-tribunal murder.' The Social-Democratic group in the Saxon Landtag took advantage of the case to raise a loud hubbub.

"We have only to add that we ourselves are very much concerned to throw light upon this affair as soon as possible. Thus a crime—which can not be disputed after the finding of the body—will be cleared up in due order and our foes will be deprived of an opportunity to get up a fresh persecution of our cause—for by means of just such a persecution the collapse of the Marxians, growing daily more imminent, will be deferred."

SUCH cynical comment as the above rouses the democratic *Frankfurter Zeitung* to wrath, as it charges that the Nazi press were quite ready to blame the Hentsch murder on the Socialists and that some Hitlerite newspapers, such as the Berlin *Angriff*, sought to involve the Jews in the case. But people will not be fooled by Nazi methods of trickery, according to this Frankfort journal, which continues:

"They will leave it to the official inquiry to establish precisely who was well informed of the fact that Hentsch had been murdered.

"When those under suspicion of having perpetrated the deed disappeared and were found established in Italy, they met with indulgent treatment or, at least, obstacles were placed in the path of the police for the purpose of hiding the fact that Hentsch had disappeared."

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Manchuria—The Land of Sinister Omen

"THE BALEFUL SHADOW OF MANCHURIA has darkened the Far East for many months, and it is spreading westward with sinister omen."

In these cryptic words a European editor sums up the course of events that began with the Chino-Japanese clash at Mukden September 18, 1931, and has brought the League of Nations to an impasse in 1933.

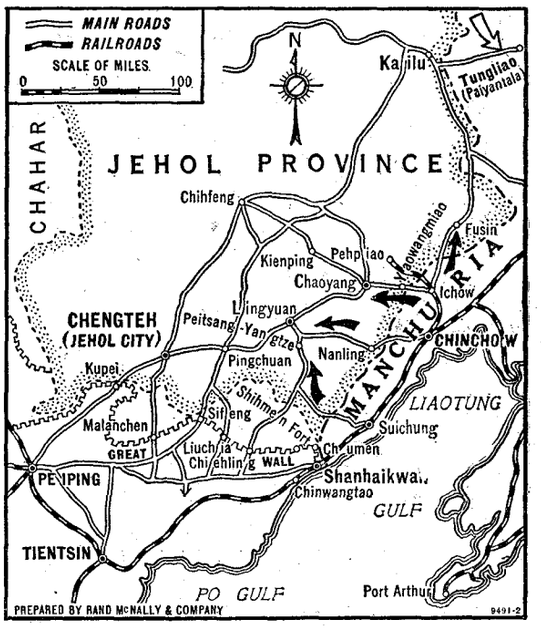
But high-spirited Chinese spokesmen tell you that there is no such place as Manchuria. That vast region, in the Chinese language, is known as China's Three Eastern Provinces: Heilung Kiang, Kirin, and Fengtien, which latter, since the installation of the Nationalist Chinese Government, at Nanking, is known as Liao-Ling.

The Chinese Wall, which some Westerners mistakenly think of as a boundary, is merely a "historic monument," they will tell you, built in the T'Sin Dynasty, about 200 B. C.

As to the newly created so-called puppet State, Manchukuo, well-informed Chinese become very angry when it is even mentioned, and speak of it as non-existent.

But, as is well known, Manchukuo has a capital, Hsinking, meaning Prosperous City, which is the new name for Changchun, meaning Eternal Spring.

In the following lines presenting impartially China's case as it is stated to the world, and also Japan's case in the matter of Manchuria, THE LITERARY DIGEST cites official authorities of both nations.



From the New York *Times*

Not War, Just Armed Conflict

Black arrows show Japanese advance into Jehol. China can move her Army into Jehol through passes in the Great Wall at Kupei, Malanchen, Sifeng, Liuchia, Chiehling, Shihmen Fort, and Chumen.

Representative of the Chinese view, we have the statement of Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, one of China's foremost statesmen and diplomats, which is issued by the International Relations Committee of Nanking, China. Dr. Koo says in part:

"Manchuria has been for the last three hundred years and is to-day a part and parcel of China. It is larger than France and Germany combined. Out of 30,000,000 people who inhabit it, 80 per cent. are Chinese. Against this, there are only 200,000 foreign nationals resident there, or less than 1 per cent. of its total population. Its natural resources are abundant, especially in minerals and agricultural products.

"In richness of production, especially coal and food supplies, it surpasses any other part of China. It has a railway mileage as much as two-thirds of all the railways combined in China Proper.

"The amount of foreign trade that passed through the half-dozen ports in this region constituted a very substantial portion in the total of China's external commerce. That this vast territory of Manchuria, which is a veritable source of potential wealth, should remain an integral part of China, is an imperative need for the world.

"China is the sovereign Power over the territory, and has every right to control and administer it. Justice and Right dictate that Japan's military occupation of Manchuria should be terminated as early as possible. But there are other important reasons why the wrong that has been perpetrated against peaceful China by Japanese armed forces should be quickly and fully redressed.

"Manchuria with its railway lines and trading ports constitutes an important link connecting the East and West. It is an indispensable section in the shortest way round the world. If this region should be torn from China and put under the control of another nation, such a change would upset the balance of power and the relative position of the principal nations bordering on the Pacific Ocean and the peace of the world would be greatly jeopardized.

"Possession and control of it by any militant country will so strengthen its strategic position and fighting resources that it is bound to have the effect of stimulating its ambition and dreams of a world empire. On the other hand, if the menace to China's continued possession and control of Manchuria is removed through putting an end to the Japanese military occupation, then the dark specter on the international horizon in the Far East will have disappeared. The vital issue in the Manchurian question therefore is clear: Should this important part of China's territory be made a prize of Japanese aggression, and be thus allowed to become the cradle of future war, or should it remain with China as a bulwark of peace and democracy?"

TURNING to Japan's side of the case, we find Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, former Minister for Foreign Affairs in Japan, claiming that "in Manchuria our question is not merely one of prestige, it is one of life or death."

The appearance of Manchukuo as an independent State, he argues in *Foreign Affairs*, an American quarterly review (New York), has not materially altered Japan's policy, except for such temporary measures as have been taken to meet the readjustments consequent upon the change of government. To-day, as thirty years ago, he avers, Manchuria is the key to Japan's security. And he tells us further:

"When that region was in imminent danger of being annexed by Russia in spite of our repeated protests, we were forced to take up arms in defense of China's open door and territorial integrity, a cause championed also by Mr. John Hay, American Secretary of State. We espoused the American doctrine and fought Russia in defense of it, not only because we believed in it but because we thought that it was in consonance with our own policy of security. . . .

"From the standpoint of security, the Russian revolution has not materially changed the situation. We still must look to the north with apprehension and a certain sense of danger.

"With the internal political system of the Soviet Union we are not seriously concerned. We are on friendly terms with the Union, and are prepared to deal with it in a conciliatory spirit on all problems affecting our mutual relations. But I should be guilty of insincerity if I were not to confess our misgivings as to the activities of the Third International."

NO less important than the question of Japan's security, Viscount Ishii goes on to say, is her economic need of Manchuria.

The increase of Japan's population, the congestion of the country, and her lack of raw materials, he declares, "are such that Manchuria, with its virgin soil and its immense natural resources, has come to be looked upon as our vital protection." If Japan has unobstructed access to these resources, he maintains, she may still hope to solve her embarrassing population problem. Yet he adds:

"We do not necessarily mean to promote mass emigration to Manchuria; rather, we shall foster our industries by utilizing the raw materials which we can obtain there. Just as England solved her population problem by industrializing herself, so does Japan hope to solve her similar problem."

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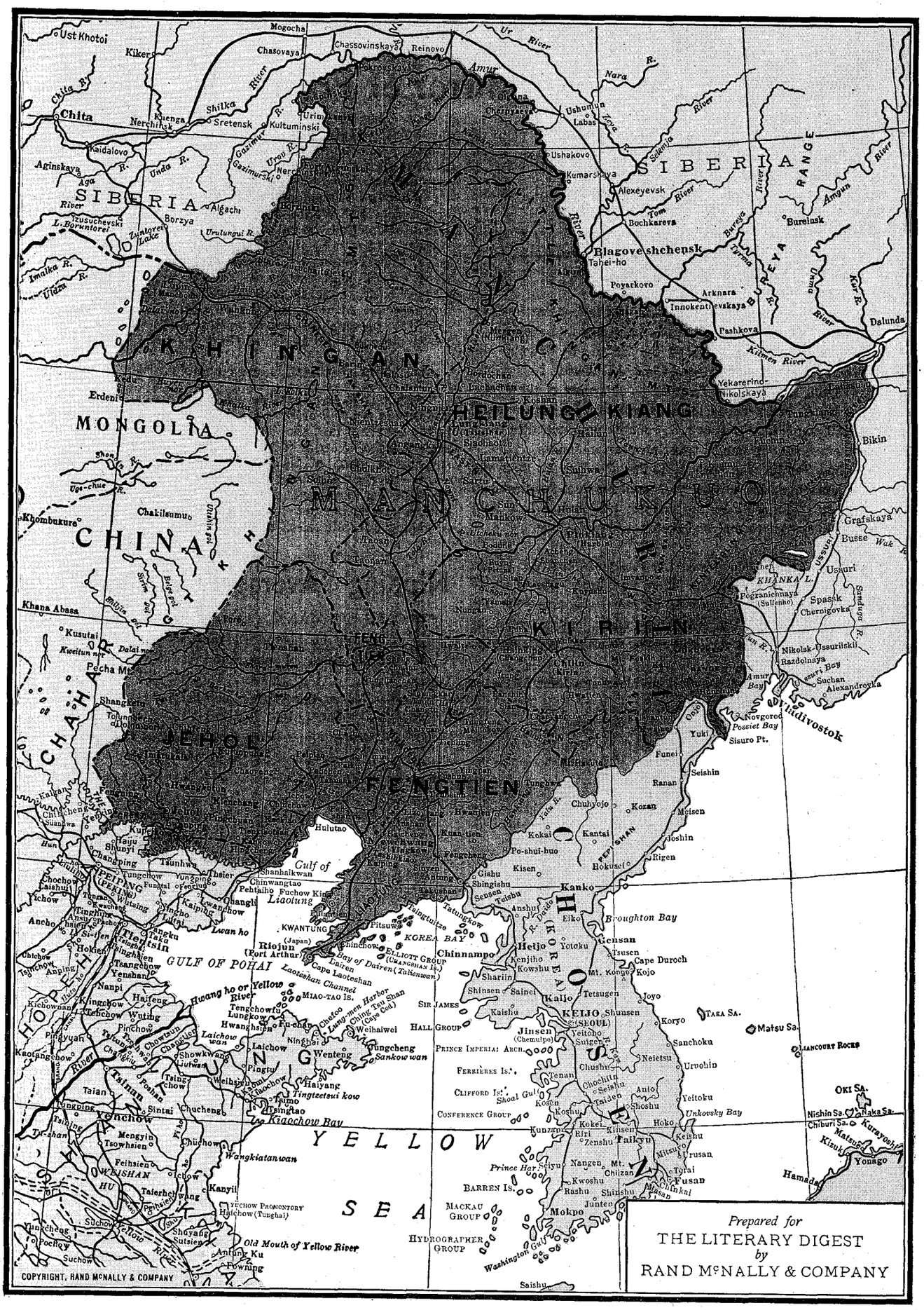
MANCHURIA
HEILUNGKIANG
KIRIN
FENGTIEN
JEHOL
CHAHAR
MONGOLIA
CHINA
SIBERIA
KHINGAN
Mogocha
Ust Khotoi
Chita
Nerchinsk
Sretensk
Kultuminski
Chassovinskaya
Reinovo
Amur
Ur River
Nara R.
Ushumun
Labas
Ushakovo
Kumarskaya
Alexeyevsk
Bochkareva
Blagoveshchensk
Taheiho
Poyarkovo
Innokentievskaya
Arknara
Pashkova
Bureinsk
Dalunda
Yekarerino-Nikolskaya
Tungchiang
Bikin
Grafskaya
Busse
Ussuri
Spassk
Chernigovka
Nikolsk-Ussuriiski
Razdolnaya
Suchan
Alexandrovka
Vladivostok
Novgorod
Possiet Bay
Sisuro Pt.
Yuki
Funei
Seishin
Ranan
Kozan
Meisen
Joshin
Rigen
Hokusei
Kanko
Broughton Bay
Gensan
Tsusen
Cape Duroch
Kojo
Joyo
Tasa Sa.
Matsu Sa.
Liancourt Rocks
Oki Sa.
Nishin Sa.
Naka Sa.
Chiburi Sa.
Kurayoshi
Matsue
Kizuki
Yonago
Hamada
Yeitoku
Unkovsky Bay
Koshu
Taikyu
Fusan
Urusan
Torai
Nangen
Mt. Chizan
Kwoshu
Rashu
Shinshu
Junten
Mokpo
Masan
Keishu
Kokei
Riri
Zenshu
Kunzan
Kosen
Taisen
Seishu
Chochiin
Chushu
Tenan
Shoshu
Anio
Seiyu
Prince Han
Jinsen (Chemulpo)
Suigen
Yeitcho
Sanchoku
Neietsu
Uruchin
Shinsen
Saineri
Kaijo
Tetsugen
KEIJO (SEOUL)
Shunsen
Koryo
Kaishu
Shariin
Kowshu
Kenjiho
Heijo
Yotoku
Tsusen
Mt. Kongo
Chinnampo
Elliott Group
Chinchow
Pitsuwo
Riojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Talienwan)
Bay of Dairen
Cape Laoteshan
Laoteshan Channel
Miao-tao Is.
Sir James
Hall Group
Prince Imperial Arch.
Ferrieres Is.
Clifford Is.
Shoal Gulf
Conference Group
Barren Is.
Mackau Group
Hydrographer Group
Washington Gulf
Gulf of Liaotung
Gulf of Pohai
Liaotung
Kwantung
(Japan)
Fuchow King
Chinwangtao
Pehtaiho
Shanhaikwan
Lwan ho
Tientsin
Peiping (Peking)
Changping
Tsunhwa
Thsien
Yungpingfu
Funtai
Tungchow
Yungchow
Haiju
Shunyi
Chochow
Laishui
Ichow
Ancho
Hokien
Tsanghien
Tsangchow
Yenshan
Nanpi
Kingchow
Haifeng
Wuting
Techow
Pinchow
Pingyuan
Kaotangchow
Chowtsun
Changtsu
Showkwang
Lutsun
Pingtu
Laichow
Laichow wan
Hwangchen
Fu-chau
Weihaiwei
Lung-men Harbor
Ching Tau Shan
Chefoo
Tengchow
Lungkow
Huang ho or Yellow River
Ninghai
Wenteng
Sankow wan
Tungcheng
Haiyang
Tingtzetsui kow
Tsimo
Tsingtao
Kiaochow Bay
Taian
Taiping
Yenchow
Tsowhsien
Mengyin
Chucheng
Chuchow
Wangkiatanwan
Feihsien
Taierhchwang
Kanyii
Yuchow Promontory
Haichow (Tunghai)
Old Mouth of Yellow River
Shoyang
Sutsien
Antung Ku
Fowung
Suchow
Yuncheng
Pochow
Ichow
Yellow River
Yellow Sea
Khombukure
Chakilsumuo
Khana Abasa
Kusutai
Pecha Mts.
Shangketu
Erdeni
Urulungui R.
Aginskaya
Kaidalovo
Undo R.
Aga R.
Izusuchevski
L. Borruntorei
Borzya
Algachi
Imalka R.
Urgaa R.
Uga-chue R.
Shara R.
Strim
Bidze pei
Dalai nor
Kweitun nor
Yalu R.
Tumen R.
Suifun R.
Ussuri R.
Wak R.
Sandoga R.
Khanka L.
Amur Bay
Onor
Kiren
Chilin (Kirin)
Changchun
Kuanchengtzu
Hsinking
Harbin
Tsitsihar
Nenkiang
Sungari
Nonni
Taonan
Solun
Hailun
Suihwa
Lanchihsien
Lanchow
Bladhaotze
Chalainor
Lamatientze
Chenchiatun
Tsitsihar
Merga (Hulunerh)
Barga
Hailar
Erh Hai
Buir nor
Kerulen R.
Onon R.
Argun R.
Nercha R.
Gazimurski
Urov R.
Shilka R.
Chita R.
Kiakhta
Maimachen
Manchouli
Dalai nor
Hulutao
Yuta R.
Chuhyojo
Kokai
Kantai
Po-shui-huo
Kisen
Gishu
Shingishu
Senson
Teishu
Anshu
Tatungkow
Fengchen
Antung
Tsingtuntze
Pitsuwo
Kuan-tien
Hwanjen
Kirin
Tunghua
Mukden
Liaoyang
Penhsihu
Fushun
Kaiyuan
Tiehling
Changchun
Kungchuling
Tungliao

Forain, a Mirror of France

"YOUNG FORAIN SEEMS ALWAYS to be painting with his hands in my pocket," said the elder French painter, Degas.

But that was young Forain who was frank in his studies of his masters, Degas, Goya, Manet, and Daumier.

He was not long in becoming a master himself, and when he died, in 1931, he had created a whole gallery of paintings, etchings, lithographs, and journalistic drawings that are a biting commentary on the France of his day.

Following the Philadelphia exhibition, last fall, of Mr. Lessing Rosenwald's collection of the artist's paintings and etchings is the still greater collection formed by Mr. A. H. Wiggin, the banker, now showing at the Grand Central Galleries, New York.

Mr. Wiggin, who recently resigned as chairman of the Chase National Bank, has been an arduous collector for many years, and the 271 items in this show are probably unmatched in comprehensiveness save in one or two European instances.

Jean-Louis Forain was born at Reims, October 23, 1852, the son of a house-painter, and early showed a talent for drawing. As a student in Paris under the sculptor Carpaux, he was told to go into the street to find and sketch a blind beggar.

ALMOST from that time it was the street and not the studio that furnished his inspiration. That and other places where people gather and life is lived at its most poignant—the law courts, the dance-hall, the playhouse and, finally, scenes at Lourdes, among the suffering ones—were recorded by his needle, pencil, or brush.

In an illustrated journal which he published in 1889, he states his point of view:

"To relate every day's life, to show the ridicule of certain sorrows, the sadness of many joys, and to uncover—brutally at times—in what hypocritical manner vice tends to manifest itself in us—this is my project.

"Being a fantastic searcher, I will go everywhere, endeavoring to depict impressions and emotions experienced with a clean and quick stroke as sincerely as possible. Always cheerful, often ironical, such lines will aim at contemporary oddities.

"I am of the opinion that it is quite sufficient for an artist to study his own times in order to be interesting and captivating."

"There is no art which does not shock at first contact."

This is a dictum of Jacques Chardonne, quoted by Mr. Harold J. L. Wright, who writes the foreword to the exhibition's catalog. And, Mr. Wright continues, "certainly Forain's art is readily revealed, if so judged." For—

"Not only by his economic handling of the line itself, but by what he expresses with it, he surprizes us.

"He has, we feel, 'the skill to do more, with the will to refrain,' which is the mark of genius. Ruskin, who rather disliked etchings, declared, all the same, that all fine etchings are done with few lines. Forain, indeed, puts a line around an emotion. And what an emotion!

"What evidence his prints display of keen sympathy with the sufferer everywhere, of hatred, of injustice, tyranny, and exploitation; what a sense of the dramatic pathos and bitter irony of many human events, and of the sadness of joy! 'To know when one's self is interested is the first condition of interesting other people,' wrote Walter Pater, and there can be no question of Forain's interest in what he was doing, or of the depth of his feeling. Were there any question, all doubt could be easily put to rest by those who, like myself, met him.

"I shall never forget saying to him one day in his studio—after a lull in the conversation, and thinking of his wonderful series of war cartoons—'Monsieur Forain, the war seems to have made a great impression on you.' Looking fixedly at me, and raising his clenched hand high above his head as he spoke, he replied simply, but with tremendous emphasis, 'I saw it.' That reply interpreted his whole work for me, in a flash, once and for all. He had seen, and had been moved. How could he help depicting vividly what he had thus seen?

"What life, movement, and human interest his prints possess on this account! What a difference there is, for instance, between Degas's depictions of ballet-dancers and Forain's of the same subject! Degas notes their fugitive movements, their poses, their poise, their groupings, the color of the scene. Forain finds in these girls human documents. He notes their conversations, divines their thoughts and aspirations, their intrigues, their intimate life. After all, it is the personal that interests mankind.

"'Only personalities are interesting and—then—relations between personalities,' as André Gide well says."

Forain's range was wide and comprehensive:

"Suffice it to say that the exhibition covers all the series of subjects in which Forain specialized—Paris, cabaret-life, scenes in the courts of law, the life of the demi-monde, and, above all, that remarkable series of New Testament subjects which, to the surprize of many of his friends, Forain produced in his later years—'a very Saul among the Prophets'—as Mr. Campbell Dodgson has remarked. None of the best subjects are missing, and the exhibition therefore provides an unrivaled opportunity of gaging Forain's talent as a graphic artist."

Nipping "Average" Musical Buds

JOSEF HOFMANN, PIANIST, was a boy prodigy. At ten he played Beethoven's First Concerto with an orchestra of one hundred at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Now, besides his concertizing, he is head of the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia.

A short, stocky figure, with shaven face, a great brow, when coming on the stage for a recital he has the casual air of one in full command of himself, and not over elated at having to entertain a huge audience.

In his capacity as director of a music school he finds an irksome duty in nipping budding talent—that is, if the bud is not vigorous enough.

"One of the most important and most difficult duties of a musical school," he tells Henry Beckett of the New York *Evening Post*, "is to keep the boys and girls from becoming musicians."

A story he told Mr. Beckett shows how he "discourages" an aspirant:

"We do not exactly discourage him.

"Perhaps I can give you a case to show how it is. A man brought his boy, ten years old, to see me. He said that he was convinced that the boy had great talent, and that it should be developed, because the boy certainly should be a concert artist. And he wanted my advice on it.

"'Now tell me,' I said to this man, 'whether you really wish my opinion or merely want to hear me say that I agree with you. Suppose I hear your boy play, and then tell you that in my opinion his talent is not sufficient to justify you in training him for an artistic career in music. Will you follow my advice?'

"The man did not say anything. His face fell, and he led his son from the room. I did not even hear the boy play."

The boy perhaps went to a less scrupulous teacher, for the glamour of a possible career is too strong:

"They do so, despite the best fatherly advice from teachers of authoritative judgment. In the end, experience is the only teacher to whom ambitious youth will listen, and then it is a little late. Youth decides, against all sage counsel, to make a living at music, and then learns in bitterness that it usually can't be done."

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"For the merely average," Mr. Hofmann asserts, "music is not a profession—it is a starvation." He continues:

"Every effort should be made by the music schools to turn into the professional field only the very best musicians. I do not mean that musical education should be restricted; on the contrary, it should be encouraged. Every one who wishes to study music should do so—and I can assure him that nothing will make a greater contribution to his happiness in life. I should like to see every person take such a training so long as pleasure, and not profession, is the aim.

"But those who seek to make music a profession should be encouraged only if they show distinct promise of becoming the best. If they do not rank high, it is better for their own sakes—not to mention the public's—that they should not try to earn their bread by music."

Passing from direct quotation, Mr. Beckett reports Mr. Hofmann's views as to the future:

"He feels that as a result of the depression, during which so many good musicians are destitute, fewer young people will decide to be professional musicians. Because of the financial strain, the standards of entrance at the institute are more severe, and Mr. Hofmann hopes to keep them so after the depression ends."

Poets at the Pork-Barrel

POETS FEEL THE DEPRESSION. Strange.

The Government must come to their relief or "our boasted civilization will expire before long."

In a communication to the New York *Times*, George A. Quay, dubbing himself a "high private in the noble army of poets," writes a satire on the other interests trying to extract aid from the U. S. Treasury.

If others, why not the poets?

Referring to a "huge surplus of Grade A poetry that remains unpublished," he writes:

"I suggest that the Government create a revolving fund of four or five hundred million dollars and buy up the stuff we poets raise, and store it in warehouses—one in each Federal Reserve district. Some time, when things improve, maybe the Government would get some of the fund back again.

"Or, should Mr. Borah oppose this plan, we poets would be satisfied for a while with a cash bonus—each and every veteran poet not less than thirty years old, and not less than 3.2 per cent. disabled, to receive so much, payable in thirty days. About two thousand million dollars would do the trick.

"What's that? Where's the money coming from? How do I know? I am a poet, not a financier. My own budget is slightly unbalanced. However, I hereby submit the following suggestions:

"First—Issue bonds. The best way for the new dealers, the technockers and the liberal-minded and forward-looking people to help the life of the future is to bond and mortgage it. What the world needs is more bond issues, and bigger ones.

"Or, secondly, we could inaugurate a reforestation policy in the Great American Desert. Begin in western Kansas. Raise Presidential timber, and in eight or ten years sell it to the Philippines. A board would be necessary. Say of thirteen members, not more than eleven to belong to any one political party. Should this plan meet with favor, I hereby announce my candidacy for the position of chief forester. I regard myself as amply qualified for the position. I have had to shuffle for myself for so long that I know how to get out of the woods. Poems are writ by fools like me, but I also know how to grow a tree. All you have to do is to plant the twig, and then go away some place, and let nature take its course.

"Thirdly—Should there still be a deficit after the above plans for poets' relief have been put into effect, then I suggest that letter postage be increased to ten cents. Then, when the President wants to communicate with the Governor, they can write letters to each other without loss of dignity, and have it down in black and white. Telegrams and telephones have a bad habit of getting all mixed up.

"Fourthly—Here's an idea I am sure has never been broached up to now. Let's hire some money from France. We could give our I O U and pay back on the instalment plan, if ever."

Courtesy of the Grand Central Art Galleries, New York

"Dispossessed"

An etching by Forain of peculiar significance to-day.

Courtesy of the Grand Central Art Galleries, New York

"The Father"

A child brought to court reaches out its hand to his father in the dock. Forain is declared to have "displayed keen sympathy with the sufferers everywhere."

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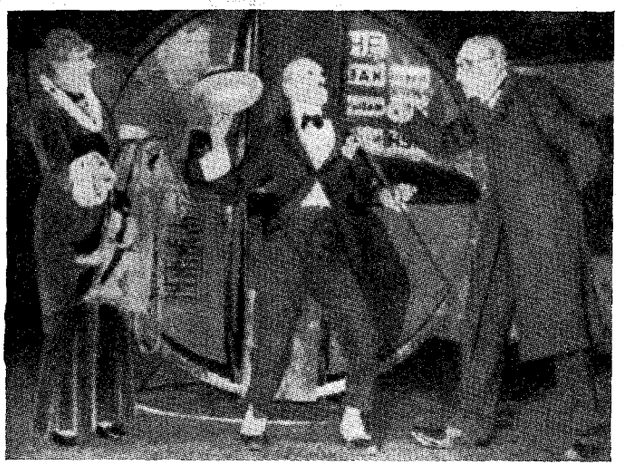
Another Assault by the Soviet Theater

RUSSIA LAYS STRANGE HANDS on foreign dramatic literature.

Not so long ago they made comic havoc of "Hamlet," as reported in our July 9 issue. The Prince was taken at his own word too literally, and wore "an antic disposition" throughout; *Ophelia* was not "mad but plastered," as a correspondent in *Variety* (New York) put it. "She's a pretty coquet who has set her cap for a prince, and she takes her liquor straight."

Now it is the turn of John Gay's "Beggar's Opera," that early eighteenth-century entertainment that delighted Charles Lamb because it had no moral. So the audience had to make no moral judgments. As a Moscow correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* interprets the old-time English reaction, "*Macheath* and *Peachum* and the rest are such utter villains that it is unnecessary to be serious about them. Their villainy is so whole-hearted that it can be watched and laughed at in complete detachment without endangering public or private morality."



"Mrs. Peachum," "Filch," and "Mr. Peachum"

Some of the figures in Gay's "Beggar's Opera" revamped in order to suit Soviet propaganda.

But the "Beggar's Opera" put on at the Kamerny Theater in Moscow "very definitely has a moral."

"It is only fair to point out in this respect that everything in Soviet Russia, ostensibly at least, has a moral. Frivolity is not encouraged.

"*Peachum*, for instance, is no jovial rascal, but a sanctimonious underworld capitalist. His particular racket is beggars and *Mrs. Peachum's* prostitutes. He loves to quote from the New Testament, is powerful and rich enough to bribe the police, and wears a top-hat and frock coat. The beggars and the prostitutes point the satire. They are hideous beyond words—a villainous crew, deformed, filthy, with evil, leering faces, who provide the background to the whole play.

"*Macheath* is a gangster of the more dashing type. His marriage with *Polly* is an evening-dress and champagne affair, and his relations with the police most cordial. *Peachum*, grudging the loss of his daughter's earnings as a prostitute, has to bully the police before they will consent to arrest his son-in-law. And so on."

So light opera has been transformed into satirical comedy:

"*Macheath's* amours with *Mrs. Peachum's* young ladies are no longer gallant, but squalid; the dancing and the songs are no longer gay, but a savage commentary on a corrupt society; the rascality of the underworld is shown to be only a more obvious form of the rascality of the overworld."

BUT even in this theatrical piece is seen an index of changing conditions:

"It is possible that if 'The Beggar's Opera' had been put on in Moscow just after the Revolution, when enthusiasm for revolution as such was the dominant emotion, you would have had a fight between the police and the underworld, the latter victorious, and *Macheath* delivering a revolutionary speech from the gallows at the end of the play.

"At a later stage—say, at the beginning of the Five-Year Plan—you would probably have seen the underworld turn from its evil courses and, led by *Macheath*, build a railway across Siberia in a prodigiously short time. The production I have described is characteristic of the present mood. It is bitter, aggressive, and destructive rather than constructive, and shows a tendency to return to the original theme. This is particularly noticeable in the last scene, when satire breaks down into farce and *Macheath* invites the audience to advise him whether to choose *Lucy* or *Polly*."

THE writer calls it "Marxist sugar on a bourgeois pill," and proceeds:

"Indeed, it would be possible to explain the production by saying that it represented an attempt to give Moscow audiences, as a relief from monotonous propagandist plays, something like 'The Beggar's Opera,' but with enough satire on capitalist decadence to satisfy the censor.

"The case of the Moscow 'Hamlet' that has been so much written about is rather similar. It represents an attempt to escape from propaganda, not into light opera, but into a spectacle play. It is 'White Horse Inn' in an intellectually pretentious form and conforming to the standards of a jealous censorship. Both performances, as much else, suggest that the new bourgeoisie in Russia has very similar tastes to the old bourgeoisie in other countries. You have to go to the Art Theater and see, say, 'The Cherry Orchard' to get into an atmosphere that is intellectually and politically exhilarating. Otherwise the choice is between a wretchedly mediocre ballet, or pure knock-about stuff, or one of these Marxist-sugar-and-bourgeois-pill affairs."

The new utilitarian repertory proved a complete failure, says the *Guardian* correspondent in another article:

"The general public kept away and those who went were frankly bored. The Government soon discovered that this could not go on, and Stalin himself had no opinion of Five-Year Plan plays.

"He once asked one of these Five-Year Plan playwrights how many plays he wrote. 'Three a year,' said the man. 'You should write one play in three years,' Stalin replied, 'and you might write something decent.'"

Places Camera-Shy

BELIEVE it or not, some places are camera-shy.

When the film succeeds in prying into private and secret places, the audience seems to like it. And the film would stop nowhere if it were permitted.

But certain famous London interiors, so the London *Evening Standard* tells us, close their doors against film companies:

"Altho there are many excellent photographs of the inside of Lloyd's—of the rostrum, and the historic Lutine Bell under its ornate canopy—all are 'still-life' studies. The underwriters, I am told, are not at all enamored of the suggestion that films might be taken showing them at work.

"The Stock Exchange is also camera-shy. Requests to take moving pictures of brokers at business are still under consideration, but are not regarded with sympathy. The silk-toppers of Throgmorton Street have fears of publicity which their brethren of Wall Street seem to welcome.

"Efforts to induce other celebrated London institutions to submit to cinema operators have failed. My informant, who directs a big educational-picture enterprise, said that the Carlton Club remains obdurate.

"Many would like to see the interior of the most exclusive club in the kingdom, but there is little hope of their curiosity being satisfied.

"Commercial exchanges are also averse to the idea. Photographs can be taken out of business hours, but the film-producers want action. This they can not have, for members of the exchanges will not work for the operators, and supers are not admitted."

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A New Way of Reclaiming the Criminal

"SIT DOWN."

The words come kindly, and the convict sinks into the soft upholstery of an armchair.

"Smoke?" The warden hands the man a package of cigarets. "Now," he says, "let's talk this over."

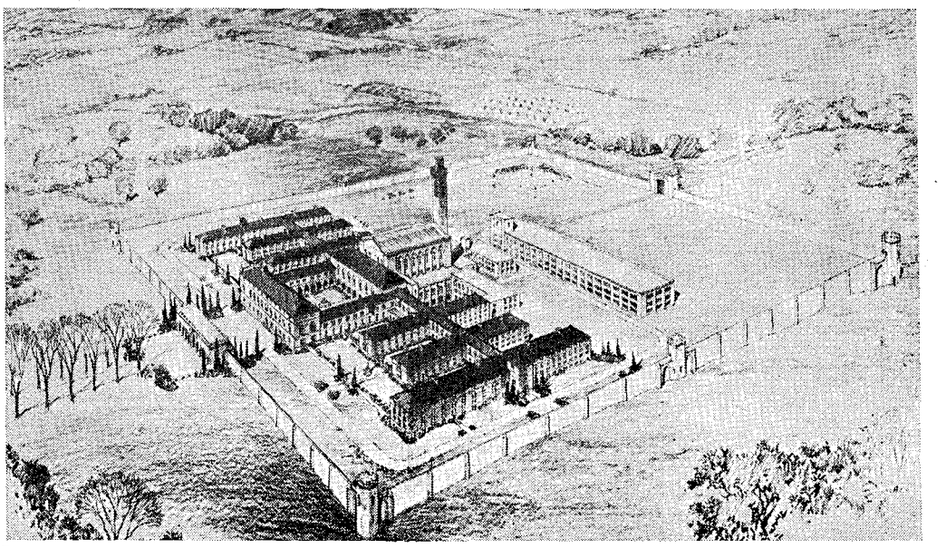
The man has been brought into the warden's office because he shows signs of rebellion. During the conversation it develops that the convict wants to be peaceable, but that revolt is the only way he knows of escaping from being put to work in the kitchen or laundry, he has a blood condition that makes him suffer agonies in a highly heated room. He is about to break under the strain.

The warden assigns him to work in the open air. Thereafter the convict is tractable, and a human problem is solved.

It is in this spirit, writes L. H. Robbins, in the New York *Times* Magazine, that the new United States Northeastern Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, is conducted.

In other prisons Maj. Henry C. Hill, Warden, has seen men crippled by prison shoes too small for them. He once heard a prisoner's plea to a guard, "There's a half-inch nail in that shoe," and the guard's reply, "Put it on, anyhow! What do you expect in a prison?"

Ill-fitting clothes and shoes and shaven heads are not known in Northeastern. They snuff out a man's spirit, in the opinion of Warden Hill. "Our job," he says, "is to save the spark; to make it worth so much to the man that he will want to go straight when he has served his time and returned to the world."



From an architect's drawing, by Alfred Hopkins and Associates, New York

A Prison for Reform Rather Than Punishment

The new United States Northeastern Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, where the object is to save the prisoner's spirit so that he will want to go straight when he has served his time and returned to the world. A trained staff of experts is in charge.

HERE, with a trained staff guided by the latest scientific knowledge, the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice has begun a work that, says Mr. Robbins, may be epochal.

"We make no rash predictions for the success of this institution," says Sanford Bates, Director of the Bureau. "We point to the fact that the older type of prison has failed. We present this new type as representative of the best thought of some of the most progressive minds in the country."

Northeastern Penitentiary, we read, stands on a sightly hilltop overlooking the peaceful Susquehanna Valley. Around the prison wall and in sight of the tall watch-tower spreads farm property of more than 1,000 acres. Here will be dairying, swine-raising, truck gardening. Inside the wall is a factory where metal furniture will be made for government institutions. These enterprises will give employment to 1,200 inmates eight hours a day. School, drill, and organized recreation will be provided, so that there shall be no time for brooding in idleness. Every room in the place, including even the dreaded "solitary," will have decent furnishings and a look at the sky.

The scientific work of the new prison is as vital in the scheme as the humane work. The United States Public Health Service, under Surgeon-General Cumming, assumes the medical and the psychological tasks, with Dr. J. G. Wilson as the chief medical officer. Vocational and social experts, psychiatrists, teachers and chaplains are on the staff.

THIS is the way things are done:

"A new prisoner is kept in quarantine hospital for thirty days, and is subjected to tests for determining physical and mental state; environmental, educational, and industrial background; and aptitudes. Many men come to prison in need of bodily help, medical, surgical, dental, or optical. A debilitating affliction may largely account for a man's drift into crime.

"The prisoner's body is put in shape, a healthy body being deemed the first essential of reclamation. The mental staff studies his mind. His social conduct is watched. At the end of the month the observers have found out his possibilities and his limitations.

"They then gather around a table with Warden Hill and Deputy Warden W. A. Hunter, report their findings, discuss the case, and decide upon the most intelligent disposition to be made of the man. In prisons of old, one kind of treatment was prescribed for all prisoners. Here there is diversification according to the needs of the individual.

"The new inmate joins the prison population, but he does not pass from sight of the scientific staff. His progress continues to be observed and charted. The graphs on his chart will show at a glance, month by month, what his treatment is doing for him in health, conduct, work, and so on.

"A gradual rise in all the lines on the chart is a sign that he is getting what he needs. A sudden rise in, say, his health line or his conduct line is a thing to be investigated for some valuable bit of knowledge that may be discovered. A sudden drop in any graph will also have to be explained. The charts are thus a check on the prison as well as on the prisoner."

YEARS of experience will be needed to determine the success or the failure of the Lewisburg experiment in humanity, says Mr. Robbins:

"If it fails, the Government will still have a strong prison that can readily carry on the old, unprofitable work of 'punishing' offenders—a prison, by the way, that has cost less per inmate than any other such institution of similar size in the country.

"If the experiment succeeds, the nation will have won the opening battle of a new campaign to reduce crime."

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Calvin Coolidge's Religion

COMPREHENDETH—it was a difficult word for Calvin Coolidge to pronounce when he was a boy.

"My grandfather," he told J. Richard Sneed, last summer, "used to have me read the first chapter of John's Gospel to him. There was always a word there which was difficult for me to pronounce. Let's see, 'The light shineth through the darkness'—'The light shineth through the darkness,' yes, 'and the darkness comprehendeth it not.' Yes, 'comprehendeth' was the word that I never could pronounce as a lad, and my failure to do so amused grandfather."

The young Iowan, a student at the Boston University Theological School, who had come for an interview, and the late President were seated on the porch at the old home in Plymouth, Vermont. It was the afternoon of August 22. The interview is published in *Zion's Herald* (Boston), organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New England.

After the introductory remarks, writes Mr. Sneed, there was a prolonged silence. Then, "You have some questions to ask," said Mr. Coolidge. "I must make one request, and that is, if I do not care to answer any of them, you must regard my preferences and not insist that I do."

"What do you regard as the major difficulty of the Church?" asked Mr. Sneed presently.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Coolidge, as another period of silence ensued. "I wouldn't for a minute be critical of the Church or its work, but I think most of the clergy to-day are preaching Socialism.

"None of us knows much about economics," continued Mr. Coolidge modestly, "but some preachers seem to know nothing at all. They are very apt to study under some half-baked college professor who has never handled a pay-roll or had any knowledge of practical affairs."

Mr. Coolidge was a little hesitant in making this comment, says Mr. Sneed, and the interviewer thinks that the late President's opinion was molded in some measure by the circuit minister.

"I think," continued Mr. Coolidge, "that the Church must preach a new birth, a change of heart and a change of living. I feel that too often this is not done."

THE interviewer touched upon the question of ministerial influence in legislation.

What part should ministers play? he asked.

"I remember, Sneed," replied Mr. Coolidge, "a sentence by an old writer to the effect that 'Jesus Christ never sat in the lobby of the Cæsars.' In other words, He did not depend upon legislation for the advancement of His principles and His Kingdom."

The interview turned to Prohibition. "I've just decided that for you," interrupted Mr. Coolidge before Mr. Sneed finished putting the question. "Give a man a change of heart and the liquor problem will be solved for him."

Mr. Sneed felt that he must ask one very intimate question before he left, and he writes:

"'Mr. President,' I ventured, 'what value do you think there is in prayer?'

"'Oh, I don't know,' he very reverently replied, and then became silent.

"I felt that I must press the question further, so I added: 'I read that when you received the message of President Harding's death you knelt in prayer. Is that true?'

"'Yes, sir,' was his simple reply.

"'Do you pray in every crisis?' I concluded.

"He made no verbal answer, but gave an emphatic affirmative nod.

"Thus it became evident to me that Calvin Coolidge owed no small part of his leadership to his home and church environment."

IT is very widely held that it was his plain, rugged virtues that gript the popular imagination, so that he had to intervene personally to prevent his renomination at Kansas City in 1928.

And, now, men of all creeds rise up to testify to the tremendous hold Calvin Coolidge had on the people's affection, because of the austere rectitude he displayed during his six years as President and during his retirement at Northampton. The religious press especially draws a lesson from his life for all to read, and pauses to pay tribute to the man who, by common agreement, seems to have achieved greatness by building on the simple virtues.

Many explanations will be offered for the depths of feeling which his passing uncovered, says *The Christian Century* (Undenominational); but, speaking for itself, it goes on:

"Most of all, however, we believe that the secret lies in the fact that a people who have lost faith in what passes itself off as wisdom, who have given up looking for miracles or miracle-workers, who are no longer enamored of the label 'modern,' still cling to their belief in the old-fashioned personal virtues.

"Great as the need appears for planning and social legislation and currency reform, and international appeasement, these buffeted and weary souls who make up the bulk of the nation are persuaded that what we need most of all and first of all is honesty, stout-heartedness, and simplicity of character.

"Calvin Coolidge had those qualities."

NO one will rank him with Washington and Lincoln, says *The Living Church* (Episcopal). "Yet his quiet modesty, his sterling guidance of the Ship of State into calmer waters, deservedly won him a high place in the affections of his countrymen."

"Greatest of all, Calvin Coolidge was a Christian, and as such his name and influence will endure," says *The Presbyterian*. "He served his nation and his God with conspicuous fidelity." Roman Catholics and Jews, too, pay him tribute.

It may not be amiss to draw on Calvin Coolidge's own utterances to show his religious belief. In an address on "The Place of Religion in America," at the twenty-first biennial meeting of the National Council of Congregational Churches, in Washington, October 20–28, 1925, Mr. Coolidge said:

"I do not know of any source of more power other than that which comes from religion.

"I do not know of any adequate support for our form of government except that which comes from religion.

"If there are any general failures in the enforcement of the law, it is because there have first been general failures in the disposition to observe the law.

"I can conceive of no adequate remedy for the evils which beset society except through the influences of religion.

"There is no form of education that will not fail, there is no form of government that will not fail, there is no form of reward which will not fail.

"Redemption must come through sacrifice, and sacrifice is the essence of religion.

"It will be of untold benefit if there is a broader comprehension of this principle by the public and a continued preaching of this crusade by the clergy.

"Without that faith all that we have of an enlightened civilization can not endure."

Faith

By Hugh O. Isbell

RELIGION is of faith indeed,
In God and life and Jesus Christ—
I wrote my name unto this creed,
And still my need went unsufficed.

But when I turned aside from prayer
To make another's need my own,
Lo! Christ and God were standing there,
And Faith stood up in flesh and bone.

—*The Christian Century, Chicago.*

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Where Philanthropy Spends Its Millions

PHILANTHROPY, IT IS TRUE, preserves to us the cave-dweller's pictorial art.

It generously enables us to study the causes of pessimism in the Middle Ages.

Handsome donations are given also for the maintenance of undertaking parlors, for comfort stations, research into ventilation, and a study of interstellar complications of modern times.

But little, comparatively, of the vast sums given for human welfare and the extension of knowledge goes to the study of the economic conditions responsible for the depression which has upset the world. This fact is rather surprizing to the Twentieth Century Fund, which has made public its second survey of the flow of gold from philanthropic foundations into various fields in this country. However, most of the money still goes, of course, to the more immediate concerns of humanity, and medicine and health receive much the greater proportion of this largesse.

The survey is made by the Twentieth Century Fund for its own guidance in distributing the sums placed at its disposal by Edward A. Filene where they might do the most good. The survey shows that 102 American foundations gave away $54,600,000 during 1931. Ninety-one foundations reported in 1930, as compared with the larger number in 1931, but, according to the survey, "foundation grants appear to have declined 23.7 per cent. in 1931, compared with 1930. This decline," we read, "is about in proportion to estimates of the reduction in the national income as a whole during the same period, which is put at 20 per cent."

IN expressing their surprize that the field of economics receives little attention from the foundations, the surveyors say:

"In this, the third year of the depression, it seems extraordinary that so inadequate a proportion of foundation support is given to this field. Only eighteen out of the 102 foundations which gave data showed an interest in economics in 1931, and only $825,000 of grants out of the total of $54,600,000 were given to it—a proportion of only 1.5 per cent.

"The field of medicine and public health received the largest share of donations, a total of $17,144,000, or 31.4 per cent. of the grand total of all recorded disbursements; while education holds second place with total grants amounting to $13,579,000, or 24.9 per cent. Put together, these two fields of interest alone have received $30,723,000, or 56.3 per cent of the total.

"Only eight foundations paid attention to government, with total grants amounting to $869,000, or 1.6 per cent. of the total.

"Other fields of interest which show a surprizingly small percentage of the whole are child welfare, with 2.3 per cent. of the total and, most surprizing of all, social welfare, which, in a year when relief measures are head lined in the newspapers every day, reached only 6.4 per cent. of the total for all fields put together."

It is pointed out, elsewhere in the survey, however, that the 1931 total given for social welfare, altho inadequate, had nevertheless increased 40 per cent. over the previous year, while grants in other fields had generally declined.

At the head of this list of contributors to human welfare and education, the Rockefeller group of philanthropic organizations made grants aggregating $29,634,000, or 54.3 per cent. of the total given away in this country. The Rockefeller total is composed of $15,876,000 given by the General Education Board; $12,850,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation, and $908,000 by the Spelman Fund.

The Carnegie group of organizations come second, with grants of $8,991,000, or 16.5 per cent. of the total, composed of $5,421,000 given by the Corporation; $1,732,000 by the Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; $1,465,000 by the institution in Washington; $221,000 by the hero fund, and $152,000 by the endowment for international peace.

The General Education Board, altho it remained the largest spender in 1931, cut its grants, we read, to $15,876,000 from $29,787,000 the previous year. Even with this reduction, it received only $4,153,000 in income from investments, and had to provide the remaining $11,723,000 out of its principal funds.

Altho the Rockefeller group was the largest giver in both years reported, the Carnegie group had the largest capital resources. The capital of the Rockefeller group, as shown in the report, is $198,000,000, while the Carnegie group has $246,000,000.

Other large foundations include: Duke Endowment, $3,754,000; Julius Rosenwald Fund, $2,367,000; Wyomissing Foundation, $1,130,000; Children's Fund of Michigan, $871,000; the Commonwealth Fund, $874,000; the Milbank Memorial Fund, $823,000; Murry and Leonie Guggenheim Foundation, $401,000; Russell Sage Foundation, $387,000.

In general, the survey reports foundations "less ready by 30 per cent. to finance educational agencies in 1931 than in 1930, while research grants declined 13.8 per cent., and agencies of social action received 3.5 per cent. less than the previous year."

THE importance of the survey may be gathered from the fact that known or estimated capital funds of the foundations reporting to the Twentieth Century Fund amount to $770,863,271.

The allocation of income from such an enormous sum, comments the New York *Herald Tribune*, "is necessarily of public concern, and is so recognized by most of the foundations canvassed." Speaking of the surveyors' surprize that so little support, comparatively, was given to the solution of the more pressing problems of the day and toward present economic relief, *The Herald Tribune* says that it is probable most of the deeds of gift establishing these trusts render them relatively powerless to change the objects of their benefaction. "However, an effort to do so might discover a greater elasticity than seems at first apparent," and "in the meantime the public will continue to regard the great good they do with the gratitude it deserves." And the New York *Times* thinks "they are showing themselves a very present help in time of trouble."

It is not their function to dispense charity or to serve as ordinary relief agencies, asserts the Washington *Post*, which says, "It is well that many of the foundations are keeping abreast of current problems, and are adjusting their activities to the needs of the changing world. But they can best serve by piloting the way toward permanent improvement of health, education, etc. instead of trying to carry the burden of current distress."

Chapel Window

By Florence Ripley Mastin

THE frosty cloud bends darkly on the glass,
Its color drained by sunset; but within
Splendors in azure contemplation pass
Down from the arches. Where the aisles begin,
Pacing the steps of vanished monks, a light
Has fallen like an angel's ruined wing
In plumy silver blown; and from the white
Of tombs aërial violets spring.

Alone within that high blue wilderness
The Christ looks down. His face of moonlight seems,
And meditation. Twilight of His dress
Drifts into darkness as the mortal dreams
Ascend—and shadows lie upon the eyes
Compassionate beneath these failing skies.

—*The Times, New York.*

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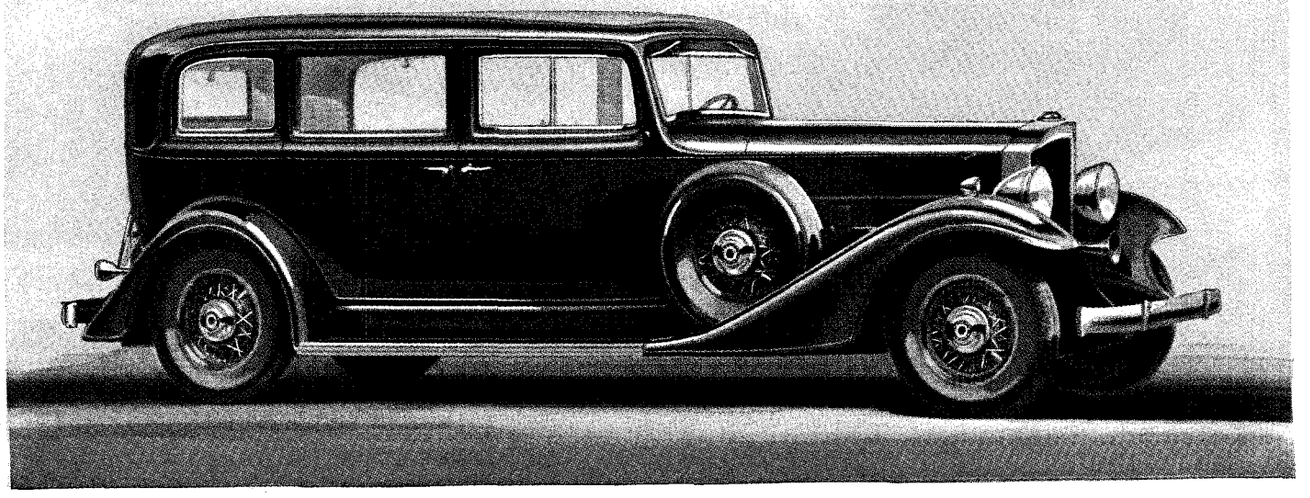
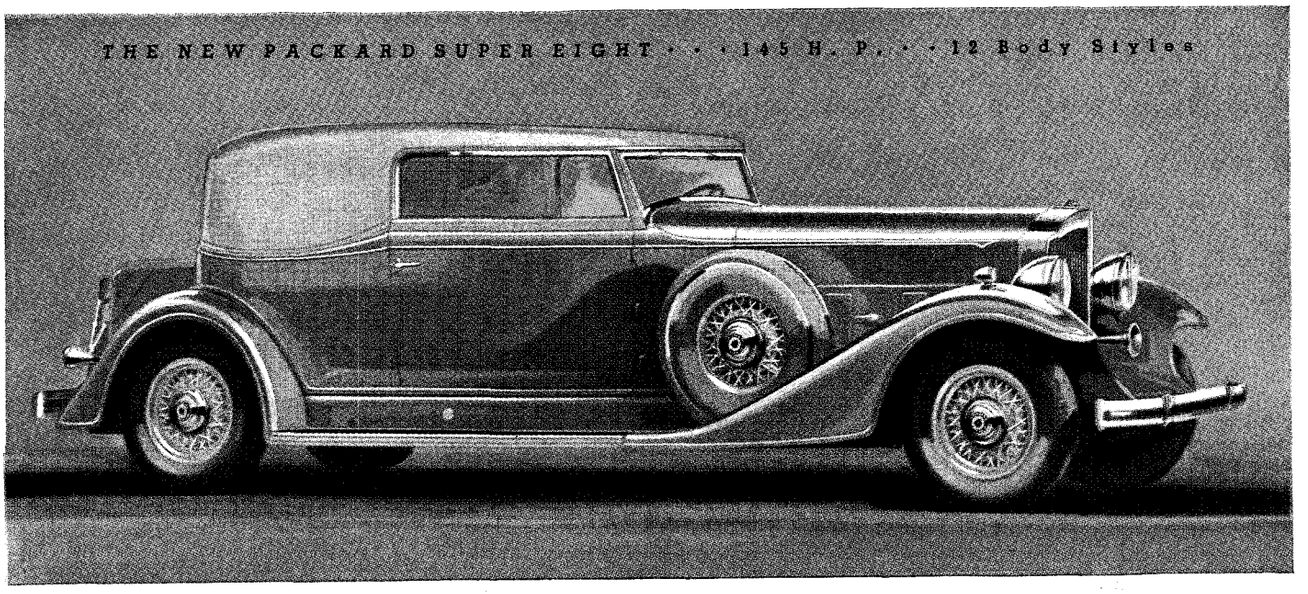
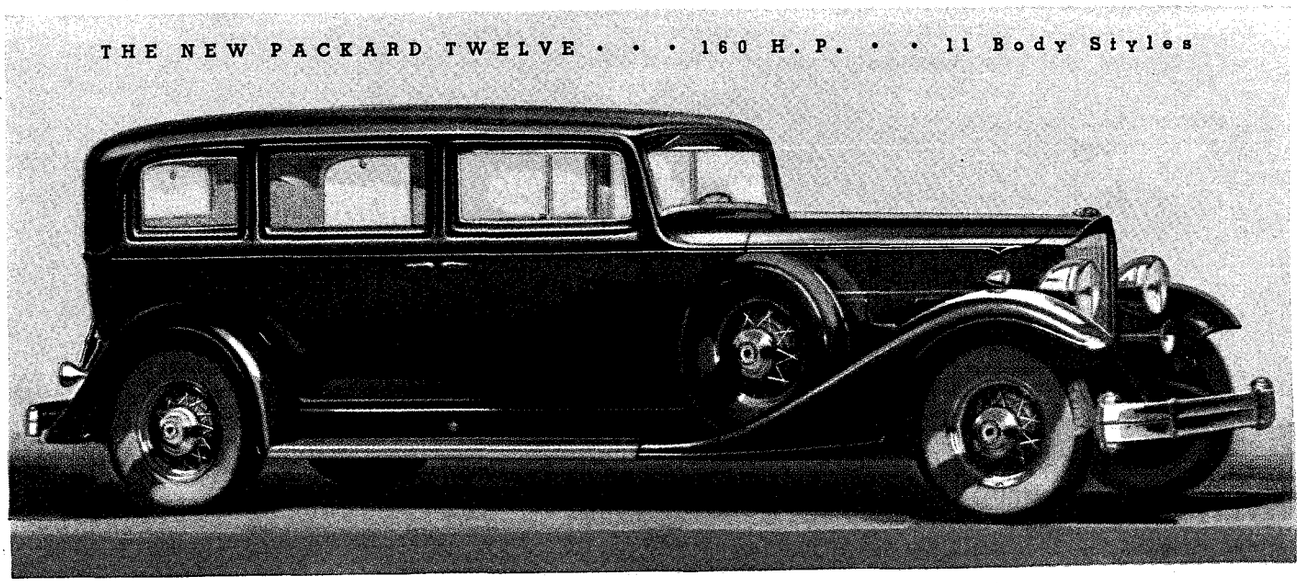
THE NEW PACKARD EIGHT • 120 H. P. • 14 Body Styles



THE NEW PACKARD SUPER EIGHT • • • 145 H. P. • • 12 Body Styles



THE NEW PACKARD TWELVE • • • 160 H. P. • • 11 Body Styles



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This is what PACKARD has done for the fine car buyer of 1933

WE BELIEVE this year's Packards, more than any other fine car, have taken into account these three things . . .

. . . that no two people are alike.

. . . that every motorist loves comfort.

. . . that the public is ready to return to quality merchandise.

Would you believe that any car could be handled with equal facility by a 200-pound man or a 90-pound woman? Any of the new Packards can be—whether it is the Eight, the Super Eight, or the Twelve.

The new power brakes, by a turn of a lever on the dash, can be adjusted to any desired pressure—so that the feather touch of a woman's foot stops the car as quickly and easily as the heavy tread of a man.

The cushion clutch can be disengaged almost with the weight of the foot alone. You can shift from one speed to another with the pressure of a single finger. The steering is so easy it is almost automatic.

Don't look for a choke on the dash. The choke is entirely automatic. So the motor starts perfectly in any weather. The carburetor can never flood.

Imagine a ventilation control system that allows a fresh-air enthusiast and his maiden aunt to be comfortable at the same time—that circulates fresh air even in a driving rainstorm—yet completely banishes draughts.

Imagine safety headlights that permit top-speed driving at night on country roads, and that spotlight the ditch when you're passing other cars.

Comfort? The cushions you rest on were contoured by one of the world's most famous orthopedic surgeons. The springs beneath you run 75% of the wheelbase length. The motor before you is so mounted that no vibration reaches you. While the improved and exclusive ride control gives you three perfect types of ride. Use the one you like best.

But perhaps you will get your greatest thrill from the quiet of these cars. The motors are as noiseless at 80 to 90 miles as they are when idling. Not content with that, Packard has gone outside the car and by redesigning moldings and angles, has even lessened the sound of the wind as it rushes by.

These Packards, you'll find, have more power, travel more swiftly and accelerate faster than even their 1932 brothers. Yet, unbelievable as it may sound, they use less oil; they give more miles to a gallon of gas.

Equally important is the economy that Packard has effected by doubling the life of motor parts through an exclusive system of lubrication. 50,000 miles of continuous driving at the Packard Proving Grounds have repeatedly failed to show any measurable wear in motor or transmission. Even after 125,000 actual engagements of the clutch in traffic, no adjustment was necessary.

• • •

SUCH, in brief, is the story of the three new Packards. In appearance, features and in quality, all three are alike. They differ only in size and added richness of appointments, in power and price. Together Packard believes they represent not only the finest cars Packard has ever produced, but the finest cars America has ever seen.

So sincere, so certain are we in this belief that we ask you to test these cars against any other car you know. Whether you expect to buy a car at once or not, visit your Packard showroom and inspect the new Packards. Then drive one over a road you know by heart. Compare it with your present car. Compare it with every other fine car 1933 can offer you. We leave it to you which of the world's fine cars you will then decide to make yours.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Two Missionaries Make a Dental Discovery

TOOTH-DECAY CAN BE WARDED OFF by vitamin D and phosphorus in the diet.

This is the conclusion of a research lasting ten years, made by Dr. and Mrs. R. Gordon Agnew, of West China Union University.

These two medical missionaries announced their discovery at a luncheon given in New York by the Board of Governors of the university.

Says the author of a report in the Chicago *Tribune:*

"Their announcement of the final step in ten years' research, experiments on 350 children, was hailed by Dr. E. V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins University, one of the world's foremost dieticians, as a 'milestone in scientific progress.'

"Their work, he said, eliminates confusion about the diet needed for teeth. Vitamin D comes from sunshine and cod-liver oil, or their substitutes. The phosphorus foods in order of their richness are egg yolk, milk, meats, leafy vegetables, and the seeds, grains, roots, and tubers.

"The saliva, said Dr. McCollum, is probably the means of tooth protection through phosphorus it receives from the blood.

"Dr. Agnew said they found their clue in analysis of 3,000 diets of Chinese and Tibetans who have better teeth than Americans. They returned to the University of Toronto for scientific investigation, and were able to cause 100 per cent. decay in teeth of rats by diet alone.

"Finally, this year, the feeding of children began. Decay was not only prevented among those with the rich phosphorus vitamin D balance, but decay already started was stopt.

"'The significant fact,' said Dr. McCollum, 'is that the Agnews for the first time, consciously and under scientific control, have succeeded in producing and preventing dental caries [decay] practically at will, and to a degree approaching 100 per cent. Their work gives further strength to the conclusion that dental caries can be largely, perhaps wholly, prevented by correct eating.

"'The Agnew work enables us to dispose of certain misconceptions more or less widely held in the past. The popular belief that tooth decay is due to impaction and fermentation of food within fissures of the teeth is doubtless true in certain cases. We will probably never be able to do without the toothbrush.

"'One of the oldest, most widely held, and most erroneous popular beliefs has been that tooth-decay is largely due to eating too much sugar and other sweets. Altho sugar itself does not decay teeth, sweet-eating contributes indirectly, because sugar satiates the appetite so quickly that a lack of the more essential food elements usually results. The Agnews appear to have conclusively demonstrated this truth in the experimental research they have just reported.

"'Another theory that gained wide acceptance is that decay is caused by a deficiency of vitamin C. It has nothing to do with the primary cause of dental caries.

"'The inference to be drawn from this research work is that if we eat an adequate supply of vitamin D, drink plenty of milk, and eat plenty of vegetables and other foods rich in phosphorus, nearly all of us can avoid dental caries.'

"Asked after the luncheon to suggest a specific diet, Dr. McCollum specified a quart of milk daily, eggs several times a week, a leafy vegetable at least once a day, and a salad twice a day, and 'after then anything you like.'"

They Can Produce and Prevent Dental Decay at Will

Dr. and Mrs. R. Gordon Agnew, of the West China Union University, who made the dental discovery.

The Atlanta *Journal* adds:

"It is hardly to be hoped that in our own day this newly won knowledge will transform the mouths of the world into smiling rows of Orient pearls; but if it does no more than help the school children of America, 95 per cent of whom are said to suffer from dental caries, we should call Dr. Agnew blessed, and build a monument to vitamin D."

BUT the Brooklyn *Eagle* injects the following note of pessimism:

"When one is writhing in agony from an abscessed molar, it isn't a bit soothing to be told that if he had eaten substances containing vitamin D, for a few years back, all his teeth would be in good condition. Vitamin D may save his wife and his children. What he demands is a quick surcease of pain. The dentist must get into action at once. Also, he is in no mood to stand any haggling about what the dentist's bill will be. Often he does not expect to pay it too promptly.

"On the whole we imagine the dentists are wiser to compromise if they can, and surrender if they must. Perhaps socialized dentistry will do more to make good digestion wait on appetite than most of us can now imagine."

How Driven Snow Cuts

HARD, dry snow driven by the wind is as effective an agency in wearing away objects exposed to it as is the sand of windy deserts.

Striking examples are seen on the borders of the Antarctic continent, which include the windiest known regions on the globe.

Sir Douglas Mawson tells in an account of his recent Antarctic expedition of finding in Adélie Land a hut built by his expedition of twenty years before. He says, as quoted by Charles Fitzhugh Talman in his Science Service feature, *Why the Weather?* (Washington):

"The exposed wood of the hut and all the wooden objects were found to be deeply scored by the snow blast, resulting in hard and soft tissues standing in singular relief. The fully exposed Oregon boards have been thus reduced in thickness by the snow abrasion in twenty years by quite half an inch."

In the narrative of his earlier expedition he writes:

"The abrasion effects produced by the impact of the snow particles were astonishing. Pillars of ice were cut through in a few days, rope was frayed, and metal polished. Some rusty dog chains exposed to it a few days had a definite sheen. A deal box was handsomely marked, the hard, knotty fibers being only slightly attacked, while the softer, pithy laminæ were corroded to a depth of one-eighth of an inch."

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Dental Press on the Agnew Find

INQUIRY AMONG THE DENTAL JOURNALS reveals the fact that, while the Agnews' discovery may be a "milestone," it is only one, and there have been earlier milestones along the same path.

Indeed, Dr. Agnew himself is anxious that their work should not be overstrest, and in a conversation with Dr. Charles Nelson Johnson, editor of *The Journal of the American Dental Association* (Chicago), he voiced his regret that some newspapers have printed misleading and sensational accounts of it. Dr. Johnson is publishing the full report, by Dr. and Mrs. Agnew and Dr. F. F. Tisdall, in the February issue of his journal. Dr. Johnson's view is that the Agnews have done "a creditable piece of work," but one that is "nothing revolutionary."

The Agnews' report gives due credit to earlier workers in this field from 1917 to date, and, after detailed description of the experiments, gives these "conclusions":

"1. Dental caries can be produced and prevented in laboratory animals at will by dietary means.

"2. In the rat, an adequate supply of phosphorus is an important factor in the prevention of dental caries.

"3. In the rat, an adequate supply of vitamin D may prevent or delay the onset of dental caries. In this animal, the rôle of vitamin D is not of such great importance as that of phosphorus.

"4. In man, the addition of vitamin D to diets previously considered adequate in all respects, including phosphorus intake, is an important factor in the prevention of dental caries."

IT happens that a paper by Dr. Johnson, read before a dental society in October, appears in the February issue of *Dental Items of Interest* (New York), in which he treats the effect of diet on the teeth. He says:

"I do not say that diet does not, or can not, affect profoundly the tendency to decay; all I say is that, if it does affect this tendency, it is through the medium of changing the environment of the teeth rather than by changing the structure of the teeth; and in this there is a vast difference. The approach to the problem is almost entirely different, and the vision is concentrated in another direction. When the time comes that we shall have fuller light on the subject, I venture the prediction that we shall see less concentration on vitamin this, and vitamin that, as changing tooth tissue. We shall seek more assiduously for the thing that is happening in the secretions of the mouth, and the agencies that are exerting an influence from without inward, rather than from within outward."

Dr. George Wood Clapp, former editor of *The Dental Digest*, makes this comment by phone:

"I am not trying to belittle the work being done by Dr. Agnew, but there is just as important work going on right here in New York. Vitamin D, while valuable, is insufficient unless combined with vitamins A, B, and C; phosphorus, too much, or out of balance, or lacking in the diet, is harmful rather than helpful. The thing to guard against is playing up the fact that these are new discoveries. They have been known a long, long time."

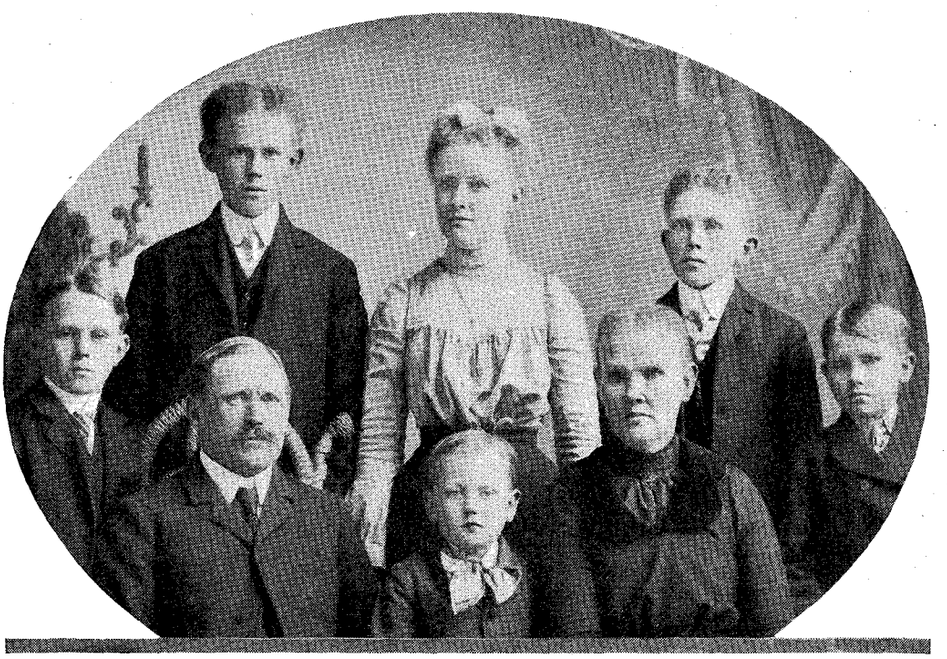
Dr. Edward J. Ryan, present editor of our dental namesake, stresses the previous work done in this field by Dr. W. A. Price, of Cleveland. Dr. Price's work is given credit by the Agnews in their paper mentioned above.

Family With Self-Bobbing Hair

AN UNMISTAKABLY WHITE FAMILY in Norway has had for generations a considerable proportion of members with hair as kinky as a Negro's.

Moreover—believe it or not—this hair bobs itself; for each hair breaks off after reaching a length of two or three inches.

This freakish family is described in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington) by Otto L. Mohr, of the Anatomical Institute of Oslo University, who believes that the peculiarity arose spontaneously over a century ago. He writes:



Courtesy of *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington, D. C.)

"Any Intermixture of Negro Blood May Be Safely Excluded"

"After a popular lecture on heredity for teachers, one of the lady attendants came to show me her very peculiar 'woolly' type of hair, which was inherited within her family. She provided me with a rich material of pedigree data, and later also with numerous photographs of affected and normal members of the family. One of her relatives, Rector A. D. Danielson, of Hornnes High School, who is himself typically woolly-haired, has collected a remarkably complete and detailed family record. He had, in fact, published a pedigree of his own family as an illustration of inheritance, in connection with a popular lecture.

"The character is so striking and the data on its hereditary type so clear that it deserves to be put on record.

"The woolly character is very constant in appearance. The hair is strikingly curled or frizzled, not unlike Negro hair, a fact which makes it natural that family members frequently have discust whether an intermixture of Negro blood in the remote ancestry might possibly account for their peculiar hair type. The hairs of the head are densely implanted.

"In spite of a very good hair growth, the hair never gets long, due to spontaneous breaking of all the hairs when they attain a certain length.

"Before bobbed hair became a fashion among the ladies, woolly-haired female members of the family were much bothered because they could not arrange their abnormally short, strange-looking hair in a way that freed them from annoying inquisitiveness in others. The dense curling is also apt to make the hairs entangled so that combing is difficult. The abnormal shortness is analogous to the permanent shortness of the hair in the Negro, Negrito, Melanesian, Bushman, Hottentot, and Papuan races.

"Any intermixture of Negro blood may be safely excluded. Not only is it apparent from the pedigree data covering seven generations that the family is of Norwegian farmers' descent, but the clear 'Nordic' type of the family members also excludes any assumption of distant race crossing. Even nowadays, with the highly developed means of communication, a Negro is

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practically never seen in Norway. And the occurrence of a Negro-white cross more than seven generations back is, for social and other reasons, so improbable that it may safely be left out of account. Such an assumption is also ruled out by the woolly character itself, since this character is remarkably constant through succeeding generations, while the same is not true of the hair characters of the woolly-haired races, which appear modified in succeeding hybrid generations.

"We arrive, accordingly, at the conclusion that a hair character which in main features parallels those present in the ulotrichous races must have occurred in a European stock as the result of an independent mutation."

Auto Accidents Declining

THE YEAR 1932 IS THE FIRST in motor-car history to show a decline in the number of traffic fatalities.

Progress in this direction is not confined to the United States alone.

England, France, Germany, and Italy also look forward to flattering results when the record for the year finally is tallied. Says William Ullman in his Feature Service (Washington):

"Preliminary estimates place the total of traffic fatalities in the United States between 30,000 and 31,000, a decline of approximately 12 per cent. from the 34,000 high-water mark set in 1931. An excellent record during the months of peak traffic in England is counted upon to effect a 6 to 8 per cent. reduction in that country's fatality record. Similar reductions in the other major motoring nations are expected, with an average decline of from 8 to 10 per cent.

"The dominant factor in the safety situation is the decline in motor-vehicle use, reflected in a drop in gasoline consumption. This, however, is off but approximately 5 per cent. from the year of record-breaking travel, 1931, while the decline in accidents is nearly twice that figure. The circumstance indicates to motor-vehicle authorities that other factors are to be credited with a share of the progress.

"One of these was the retirement from service of a number of the least mechanically safe vehicles. In the United States, Germany, and France the number of automobiles licensed for the year was smaller than in 1931. While some of these were in excellent condition, the majority necessitated expensive overhauling. Unable to stand the expense, their owners simply failed to register them.

"To the motorists of England must be given credit for confuting their critics to the greatest degree during the year. The beginning of the year in English motoring was marked by the removal of the arbitrary maximum-speed limit on the open road. During the first three months, an interval in which accident records were closely watched, the record as compared with 1931 became black indeed. It resulted in a loud clamor for a restoration of the speed-limit law, to the removal of which the entire increase in fatalities was attributed.

"The restriction, of course, was not reimposed, and the chances for its being reestablished have been made even more remote by the consistent betterment of the accident record during the succeeding interval."

ANALYSIS of the mishap tabulations for the year reveals that trends with respect to certain types of accidents remained much the same as in previous years. Congested areas still retained their lead, but the margin continued to decline. More recognition by the driving public that the chances of mishaps are greater in heavy traffic, and improved methods of vehicle and pedestrian control, are credited with the improvement here. Mr. Ullman continues:

"According to the records of the National Safety First Association of England, comparable to the National Safety Council in the United States, London's traffic safety standard was higher than in 1931, while that of rural districts fell.

"Much the same situation prevails in the United States. It is ascribed in part to the fact that open highway speeds are higher, with the result that accidents are both more numerous and more serious. Another cause contributing to the less favorable showing of the small-town and rural areas in both America and in Europe is the reduction in road maintenance due to the economic pressure on public treasuries.

"Road construction and maintenance came to a virtual halt in England and Continental countries during the year just closed.

"Some figures that may be surprizing to American motorists are revealed in the international accident study. They show that despite its tremendous registration of motor-vehicles, approximately 70 per cent. of the world total, the United States has fewer cars per mile of highway than England. The ratio in England is 12.7 vehicles to every mile of road. In this country it is only 8.8; in Germany 6.3; and in France 3.9.

"While not susceptible to having their values accurately established, there are other contributing causes to the better safety record of motordom generally.

"One of these, which indicates a greater degree of caution in driving, is the smaller number of arrests and fines for traffic misdemeanors. That this is due to more wide-spread law observance rather than to diminished effort on the part of enforcement officials is the statement of traffic authorities. As a matter of fact, England last year for the first time established special traffic police forces, motorized squads concentrating their attention upon this particular class of law violators.

"Another circumstance contributing to the present improvement in motordom's safety record is the intensity and cohesion given to safety-education campaigns. In the United States motor-vehicle officials have received the cooperation in these continuing drives not only from the motor-car industry but from insurance underwriters, gasoline refiners, and every other agency identified with highway transportation. Much the same character of close-knit campaign is being carried on in England, France, and Italy.

"The effect of this constant cooperative campaign has been to make the individual more aware of his personal responsibility in the creation of traffic safety, in the opinion of those identified with it. That, in final analysis, is held to be the only hopeful solution of the entire problem.

"In analyzing the factors that have resulted in motordom's best modern safety record, authorities are of the opinion that most of them are of a positive quality and that, as such, they will continue to exercise a favorable influence."

Nosebleed: Harmless and Otherwise

CONSIDER THE BOY BLEEDING at the nose, drop by drop.

He is holding his head up and backward, so that his shirt will not be covered with red spots.

Now suppose the doctor should whisper to him the word "epistaxis"— a formidable Greek term for his ailment.

"Please," the boy would reply, "put your bunch of keys down my back."

Just a popular remedy. Here is what "Dr. Gamma" says about it in *Gringoire* (Paris):

"It is a popular remedy of the kind that are older than the science of medicine itself. It is moreover a remedy which the science of medicine accepts to-day.

"For how does medicine account for the fact that some children sometimes bleed from the nose without any apparent reason? Just 'reflex vaso-dilatation' [enlargement of the blood-vessels].

"The coldness of the metal precipitates a constriction acting against the dilatation, extending possibly to the mucous membrane of the nose.

"The explanation is as good as the remedy, for the hemorrhage stops spontaneously. The process could be facilitated by pinching the end of the nose."

ODD, just the same, that children should bleed at the nose without any way of finding out why!

A reflex, we are told—a reflex which may be due to the fact that the child is entering its teens—for this epistaxis is often present at such a period. Says the doctor:

"Sometimes these little hemorrhages indicate the possibility of typhoid fever; sometimes they point to an inadequacy of the liver.

"Such nose bleedings, if prolonged or repeated, must weaken the child, render it anemic. If prolonged, there is a possibility of hemophilia—a delay of blood-coagulation sometimes lasting ten or twelve hours.

"It is well to have warning of this in case an operation should ever become necessary. Measurement of the coagulation time of the blood is not difficult.

"In this case, to stop nosebleed the nostril is plugged with cotton saturated with serum.

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"But is there not a salutary epistaxis? What about a spontaneous nosebleed that might ward off apoplexy?

"The thing is possible for certain men in the fifties who are suffering from hardening of the arteries or from extreme tension. Yet even if it ward off a malady that is greater, nosebleed in a person of mature years is not a good sign.

"It might justify a suspicion of diabetes or a more or less latent liver ailment, or kidney trouble, or heart disease.

"Sometimes at the start of certain kidney maladies an epistaxis might become tragic, calling for a plugging of the nasal apertures by an expert, or for transfusion itself.

"Sometimes the case is far simpler. The specialist may on examination find a polyp in the nose, or something else.

"The matter may be of such extreme simplicity that the epistaxis is due to the eagerness of a man to follow fashion by going without a hat."

Celestial Signs of Earthquake

MYSTERIOUS lights in the sky during or just before an earthquake have been traced for four additional earthquakes by a Japanese expert, Mr. K. Musya.

That such lights sometimes appear as celestial "warnings" of the approaching catastrophe is an ancient belief which modern science always has rejected. Says Dr. E. E. Free's *Week's Science* (New York):

"No way is known in which such lights could be created by the shock or by the preliminary earth stresses from which the shock results.

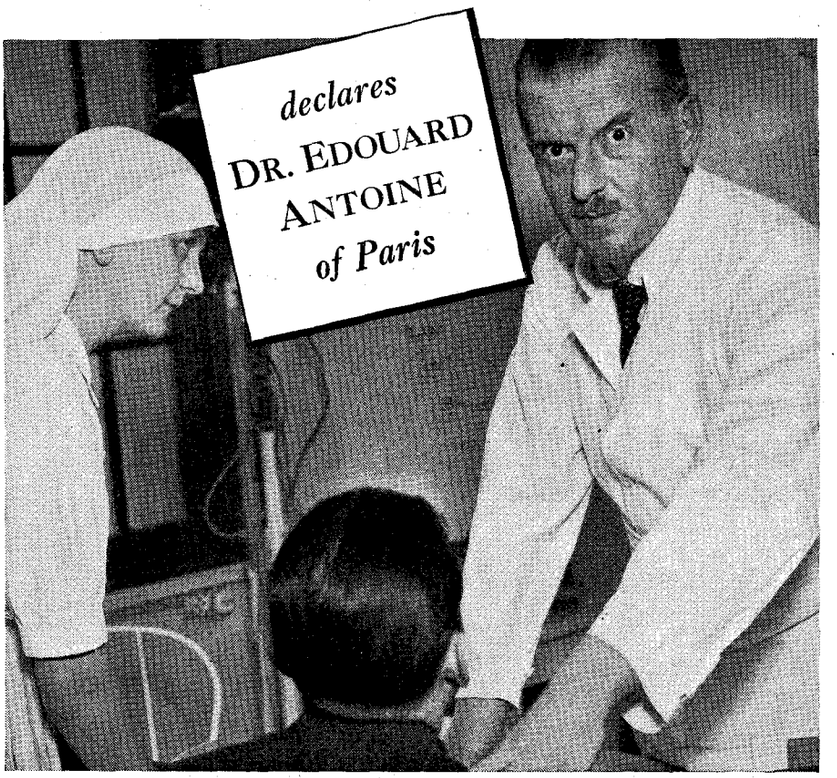
"Two years ago, however, Mr. Musya became interested in reports of such lights seen at the time of the Japanese earthquake of November 26, 1930. Thereafter he took pains to collect all similar reports at times of Japanese earthquakes, especially on the occasion of the severe earthquake of November 2, 1931. At this time no fewer than 355 persons saw luminous appearances in the sky, like the rays of a bluish search-light pointing upward from below the horizon.

"Most of these lights were seen in the direction of the center of the earthquake, as tho something that happened thereabouts caused the sky lights as well as the shock. It seems that the reality of some kind of luminosity in the sky in the neighborhood of earthquakes must be accepted, altho neither Mr. Musya nor any other scientific man has been able to suggest a plausible theory of how these lights are caused. Perhaps some electrical disturbance of the upper air precedes or accompanies the earthquake and causes lights like the Aurora."

A Misapprehension Set Right

AN unintentional injustice was done to Prof. Raymond Pearl, of Johns Hopkins University, when we recently quoted an article from *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich.) purporting to give his views on birth-control. The Battle Creek publication interpreted a report of Dr. Pearl as showing that "the effect of birth control is to lessen the birth-rate among the better classes and to increase it among the lower types." Dr. Pearl writes us that the *Good Health* article "seriously misrepresents my opinions about birth control and results of an investigation on contraception now in progress under my direction." It is a pleasure to set this matter right.

"I have treated thousands of cases of *CONSTIPATION*"



Dr. Antoine is the famous intestinal specialist of the Hôpital de la Glacière, in Paris.

DR. ANTOINE is the physician to a European king. He is a very famous diagnostician. *He states:–*

"I have treated thousands of cases of intestinal and stomach disorders. The majority were directly traceable to constipation . . . Unfortunately, the first act of the patient who is constipated is usually to take a laxative. This helps only temporarily. Next time he needs a still stronger dose.

"In my opinion, the most effective weapon for correcting constipation is fresh yeast."

When the intestines don't function regularly, it's usually because they need "toning up." Fresh yeast accomplishes this in a very natural way. Fleischmann's Yeast is a food. It has the power literally to *strengthen* your intestines, as well as to soften the intestinal wastes so they can be easily cleared away.

In this way yeast gently rids your body of poisons. Your "pep" comes back. Headaches go. Ugly skin blemishes in most cases quickly disappear.

So add Fleischmann's Yeast to your diet now—just plain, or dissolved in water (about a third of a glass). Eat 3 cakes every day, regularly—before meals, or between meals and at bedtime.

You can get it at grocers, restaurants and soda fountains. Why not try it?

"Doctors are right in what they say about yeast"

"My job at the reception desk of a big company calls for a smile," *writes* Ruth Clarey *of New York* (at right in photo). "But it's hard to be cheerful with a headache.

"I had let myself get run-down. Felt 'loggy.' I tried pills to correct my sluggishness, but results were only temporary. I took the example of a friend and tried Fleischmann's Yeast. My sluggishness left. No more headaches. The old smile came back."

***IMPORTANT! Fleischmann's Yeast for health comes only in the foil-wrapped cake with the yellow label. It's yeast in its fresh, effective form—rich in vitamins B, G, D—the kind famous doctors advise.**

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Einstein in Arms Against Mars

A MORAL DICTATORSHIP of the world is Albert Einstein's startling plan to bring about universal good-will.

He would organize a group of "the twenty-five greatest minds in the world to function in the best interests of mankind." The announcement is made through Jacob Landau, managing director of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, which immediately sent it to the ends of the earth for week-end reflection.

A Striking Model

From a bust of Einstein by Professor Schweigardt.

Six members of this committee, says Mr. Landau, would be chosen from the United States "by the strictest selective tests." Only those will be chosen who have these three qualifications:

1. They must be intellectuals of the highest order. 2. They must be powerful personalities of international renown. 3. They must be known for their liberal views.

"The committee will raise its voice whenever mankind is confronted with grave problems," Mr. Landau says. "It will take action whenever the peace of the world is jeopardized or if any acts of injustice have been committed."

In fact, the committee, Mr. Landau predicts, will "become the most potent moral and idealistic force of the world."

DR. EINSTEIN is a walking delegate of peace, a disarmament conference rolled into one.

Talk about relativity, and he talks about peace; talk about music, and he talks about peace; talk about anything under the sun, and he steers the conversation back to his ruling passion.

When he spoke over the world-wide radio hook-up recently, it was to promote good-will between the German and American people. When he arrived in Los Angeles last month for his final visit to the California Institute of Technology, he said, "More than ever before, I wish on this visit to promote international good-will." Then he glued his eyes to a pair of powerful field-glasses to look at the United States battle-ships in San Pedro Harbor, those powerful instruments of destruction which he hopes may be abandoned some day by the common consent of all nations.

Come to Geneva a while. See a silvery-haired, blue-eyed, heavy-set man walk up the broad stairs of the Peace Palace, with hundreds of people following him at a respectful distance. Konrad Bercovici, who was there, describes the scene in *The Pictorial Review*.

A young reporter almost faints with excitement when the man with the innocence of babyhood still in his eyes asks him for his lighter to rekindle the cigar he is smoking.

So Albert Einstein walked in, unheralded, on the Peace Conference at Geneva. Some say that Arthur Henderson, then president of the Disarmament Conference, engineered the great scientist's visit. Discussion, we are told, had been of the necessary wing-spread airplanes should have when they went bombing, of the kind and quantity of gas that should be used in killing (as if it mattered to the victims what kind of gas burned out their lungs), of when a tank is not a tank, of the quantity of powder to put in a cartridge—of everything but the actual elimination of planes, tanks, gas, and powder, of war itself.

It was on such a stage that Albert Einstein, the man of peace, made his bow. Mr. Bercovici tells us of the vaporings at the conference and of the high light cast on the scene at the advent of the renowned pacifist.

Some of the world's great were present, but they seemed, in the author's view, to pale before Einstein. "Einstein," he writes, "radiates greatness more powerfully than any other living being. Hundreds of men have heads crowned with silvery hair and eyes blue and clear. But somehow Einstein's hair crowns his head in a manner different from that in which other heads are crowned." As Bercovici saw the scientist of the fiddle and the bow:

> An aura of light throws a soft shade on the baby-pinkish skin of his face. His luminous blue eyes shine so beautifully that they look more innocent and more all-knowing than the eyes of a newborn child. Even when they snap angrily or twinkle humorously they still retain that naive, childish expression that is so disconcerting, and compels one to truthfulness and simplicity of speech and demeanor.
>
> Years of study and contemplation have preserved those eyes from becoming laden with pettiness and shrewdness and misery. His eyes see back and beyond. They are the eyes of a historian and a prophet; they have the wisdom of man and the light of God. And his voice, clear-ringing and a little thin, like the voice of an adolescent, has inflections that go right through one's marrow; like pure sound from a master violin.

WHEN Einstein walked into the conference room, the technician of the Aerial Committee stopt reading his paper for a second, then continued. "That brief second, however," says Mr. Bercovici, "was an acknowledgment, a more marked acknowledgment of the greatness the man radiated than if all had stopt everything they were doing, and applauded him. All eyes were turned toward Einstein. Where he was the world was. There was no denying that. The man has divine charm."

When Einstein left the building it seemed empty, but it was not until he had gone that they remembered he had no standing there. "Why doesn't he attend to his own business?" said the cynics. "What does he know about politics? This is no place for dreamers."

Several hours later Mr. Bercovici met Einstein at the Hotel

Wide World

Millikan and Einstein Work and Play Together

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Bregues. He learned first from the hotel clerk that Einstein had been playing his violin since he entered his room. The clerk didn't know what it was that the scientist had played.

"I couldn't make it out," he said. "He made his violin do the weirdest things—yell and screech. I thought at times he was trying to break it. And I heard him curse and fume while he was playing."

But Einstein's eyes were kindly as he gave his hand to the novelist. "What are you doing here?" he asked. "You are not a delegate."

"I've come to watch the comedy of peace," said Mr. Bercovici.

"This is not a comedy," Einstein answered violently:

"It is a tragedy. The greatest tragedy of modern times, despite the cap and bells and the buffoonery. No one has any right to treat this tragedy lightly and to laugh when one should cry. We should be standing on rooftops, all of us, and denouncing this conference as a travesty! A travesty of justice and of the will of the peoples of the world. It is not only that this conference of peace is a failure, but that these delegates have come here under the guise of peace to foster war!

"They told the people that they would go to Geneva to secure peace and, once here, they talk war. I have come to Geneva to do what I can to put forward a movement to mold the character and the will of the peoples of the world against war; the will of the peoples left at home and who are not represented at this conference or at any of the other conferences held in the past.

"The people here have surrounded themselves and armed themselves in such a manner that no one can possibly have any influence over them. Neither you nor I nor anybody else can switch this conference now from the road it has taken to the honest path. The Peace Conference here is a farce. Doomed to be a farce. This is not what we have waited for for all these years. It has not been intended to be anything else.

'We are no nearer peace fourteen years after the Armistice of the Great War than we were the day before the Armistice was signed. We have waited long enough for the politicians and the statesmen to accomplish what they had promised to accomplish. Peace! Peace! Eternal peace! We have sent them here to make peace, to make peace perpetual! They have cheated us. They have fooled us.

"Hundreds of millions of people in Europe and America, billions of people the world over, as well as the billions of men and women yet to be born, have been and are being cheated, traded, and tricked out of their lives and health and well-being and happiness in this conference! We have waited long enough. We have had enough patience with their half-measures, with their promises! Enough! Enough!"

His voice shook; he was almost hysterical:

"From now on the people themselves must take this affair in their own hands if they sincerely desire peace. Not the governments, but the peoples must send peace delegates to a peace conference. Men, women, not the governments, but the peoples themselves must take measures against the manufacturing and the use of weapons. They must take this into their own hands.

"If you want peace in America then you must join us in Europe, and together we shall ask the workers to refuse to manufacture and transport any military weapons, and also to refuse to serve any military organization. Then we will have no more conscriptions; we will have no more war! Governments could go on talking from now to doomsday. The militarists could lay any plans they wish.

"If the workers of this world, men and women, decide not to manufacture and transport ammunition, it would end war for all time! We must do that. Dedicate our lives to drying up the source of wars: ammunition factories!"

Then Einstein cried out:

"I have absolute information that if a war should break out to-day anywhere in Europe so many conscientious objectors would throw away or refuse to shoulder arms that one-half of every army would be busy putting down the revolt of the other half before going to fight the enemy. The trouble with the delegates here and with most people ruling over nations to-day is that they don't know what their peoples think and how their peoples feel about war.

"The trouble with most of these delegates is that they are unintelligent and insincere and are but puppets moved by strings in the hands of politicians at home—politicians at home and ammunition manufacturers! Any declaration of war would be followed by world-wide revolutions. We must prevent that, prevent the destruction of Western civilization by the uncivilized governments of the world.

"I am convinced that, left alone, peoples would not hate each other. If they were not stirred into hating each other they would live amicably together; especially now, since science and intelligence have conquered most of the diseases and have made it possible for every one to live in plenty and in happiness and in health. This era should be the era of paradise on earth. Mankind has never had the possibilities of happiness that it has now."

"But look at Germany, wanting to arm herself again and setting the tone to the rest of the world," said Mr. Bercovici.

A film covered the blue eyes. "Goaded, stupid, foolish," he said. Then violently: "Civil war! Are they mad? All mad?"

Later—at the talk down-stairs—Anatoly Lunacharsky, of the Russian delegation, came in.

"Did you hear what Einstein said?" Mr. Bercovici asked him.

"A dreamer—a naive dreamer—just because he knows mathematics he thinks he knows everything. We need practical men. Practical men, you understand."

And thus, says Mr. Bercovici, a man "who represented a country which was trying to conform its life to the theories of a dreamer dismissed the opinions of another great dreamer with a wave of his hand."

The talk went on. "From the room of a guest of the hotel above," says Mr. Bercovici, "came the sound of a violin played furiously."

Bison Are Again Being Shot in America

STRICTLY IN A CONSERVATIONIST SPIRIT, it is now necessary to hold America's increasing buffalo herds in check with occasional rifle fire.

Almost extinct half a century ago, the breed has been saved a trifle too successfully for comfort, under the circumstances.

In reporting a meeting of the American Bison Society in New York, *The Herald Tribune* reveals the fact that "more than 1,400 surplus bison were killed last season in American and Canadian reservations. Twenty years ago there were not 1,400 buffaloes on the continent." Reading on:

Edmund Seymour, New York banker and conservationist, thus enthusiastically explained the work of the society of which he is president:

"When we began to conserve these animals, every one believed they would become extinct within a few years. It was simply a gesture on our part to keep alive as long as possible a memory of the Old West. But the buffalo did not die, you see, and our problem now has become one of getting enough food and space for him.

"The largest bison reservations in the United States are in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming; Wichita, Kansas, and at our own New York Zoological Park in the Bronx. In Canada, where available land has provided much larger ranges, a census of 6,300 buffaloes was reached last season, necessitating the slaughter of 1,200 head. The income from hides and meat is used to provide food for the animals and their Indian caretakers."

The society sat around a mahogany desk to discuss its problems, we are told, "somewhat as the Northwestern Indians encircled a blazing log fire to talk Buffalo." Indeed:

Both deliberated on methods of preservation, and yesterday, for the first time the modern conservationists talked of hunting, as their predecessors had done.

"Out in Yellowstone this winter we were able to issue buffalo meat to the Indians for the first time since the frontier period," said Mr. Seymour. "We found that there were about 250 head too many on the Yellowstone range. The meat was given mostly to Blackfeet and Crow Indians who live in that region and help take care of the herds.

"There are eight reservations in the United States at present. At Yellowstone, for example, there are 1,016 adults and 200 calves. That is a big herd. You have one of the finest right here at the Bronx zoo. The buffalo is here again to stay. Other big game? Oh, it's all increasing but the mountain sheep. I'm afraid his kind will be gone in a few years despite what we can do."

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The Romance of a Forged $40,000,000 Will

THE court-room was all ears when His Honor quoted a passage from the first act of "King John."

Surrogate Foley was rendering an opinion in the Wendel will litigation, especially in regard to the astonishing claim of Thomas Patrick Morris, Brooklyn house-painter, to the fortune left by Miss Ella Wendel, the last of her family to inhabit the famous Fifth Avenue "mystery mansion."

Morris's elaborate story that he was the son of old John G. Wendel, by a secret marriage, reminded the Surrogate of the sonorous lines that Shakespeare put into the mouth of *Philip Faulconbridge:*

> "But that I am as well
> begot, my liege,
> Compare our faces and
> be judge yourself
> If old Sir Robert did
> beget us both
> And were *our* father
> and this son like
> him."

The Surrogate, we learn from the New York *Herald Tribune*, "referred to his dismissal of the claim of Thomas Patrick Morris, who was indicted recently with three others, charged with conspiracy in offering fraudulent evidence." Further, we are told:

Surrogate Foley, who sent the record of the Morris claim and hearing to the District Attorney, said the motive of Morris "in making his claim was more sinister than appears upon its face."

"As the son of Mr. Wendel, Morris would have been entitled to about $10,000,000 of the estate of Miss Wendel, without even contesting her will, and would have been in a legal position to sue for the remainder of the large estate," Surrogate Foley said. "The stake to be won was large, and the circumstances strongly indicate that he was not alone in the scheme. Plainly a person familiar with the law played an important part in the conspiracy. In justice for the two attorneys for the claimant who appeared in this proceeding it should be stated that there is no evidence showing that they were parties, directly or indirectly, to this fraud."

And now the law authorities will try to discover who concocted the $40,000,000 Wendel will.

Here we have "the greatest court-room mystery of our time," as one of the interested attorneys described it when Thomas Patrick Morris's claim to the huge estate was finally thrown out of court.

The will, we are told—"was written in an old book, and a family Bible contained a bogus marriage certificate, but—the Bible was printed two generations after the supposed wedding took place."

How the false claim was carefully built up, how close it came to succeeding, and how experts finally tore it to shreds in a crowded court-room, makes a fascinating story.

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The Fake "Marriage Lines" in the Family Bible

"Now the problem is to discover who pulled the strings behind Thomas Patrick Morris, who forged the will, who faked the family Bible, who invented 'the pale wraith of a mother,' who planned years ahead to get possession of the Wendel millions."

So runs a copyrighted article in *The American Weekly*, relating the puzzling, dramatic incidents of this strange case—

Most people know that thousands of persons have laid claim to the great Wendel estate, to which there was no near heir when the eccentric Miss Ella Wendel died in New York City in 1931. Of these Surrogate Foley struck out 2,300, leaving Morris and twenty-eight others, some of whom have an admitted relationship to the Wendels.

Morris, a sickly old Scotchman, a former engine greaser, miner, soldier, painter, and jack-of-all-trades, now out of work, turned up in the most unexpected way. He offered a marriage certificate and will to prove that he was the son of the late John Gottlieb Wendel, only brother of the five Wendel sisters. If he had proved his claim he would have been the sole heir of the great

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Wendel fortune of $40,000,000 in New York real estate.

He told a story of great dramatic interest. John Wendel, a recluse and miser, who had always told his sisters they must not endanger their fortune by marrying, was said to have contracted a secret marriage in 1876 with Mary Ellen Devine, a pretty Scotch girl of Irish extraction. He was especially anxious to conceal his marriage, because he and his family were Methodist and she was a Catholic.

After the original marriage, Mary Ellen begged him to have a priest perform another, but he refused. In despair she ran away to Scotland and there Thomas Patrick was born in the house of poor but warm-hearted friends, Peter and Margaret

The Claimant Recognized "Papa's" Shoes

Morris, who adopted him. The mysterious Mary Ellen vanished two weeks after his birth, and nobody has learned what became of her. So ran the story. And then some.

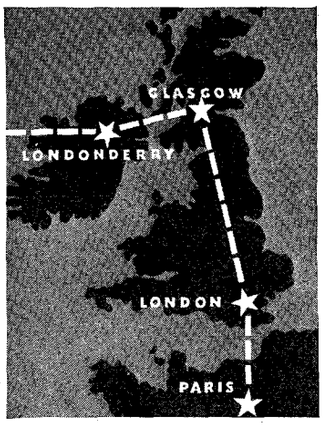
When he was seven years old, a mysterious gentleman from America came to Dundee and visited him and told him:

"I am your papa, and you must call me Papa Wendel."

The visitor left money with Thomas's foster parents. The visits were repeated many times from 1884 to 1894. The gentleman was very affectionate and almost tearful. He gave Thomas a gold watch and chain, but what was more important, he gave him a book, "The Siege of Phalsburg," a novel about Napoleonic times. In the front fly-leaf of this the gentleman had written a letter to Thomas, signing himself "John G. Wendel," and telling him that he was his son. It was a long letter, and in it Mr. Wendel said:

"Sisterly opposition has delayed recognition of our marriage. Your mother was a Catholic, and we quarreled and she went to Scotland."

In the back of the book was a will by Wendel leaving his fortune to Thomas Patrick. Mr. Wendel told him to preserve that book very carefully, and Thomas says



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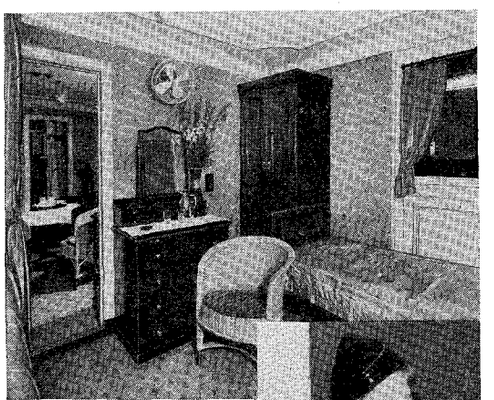

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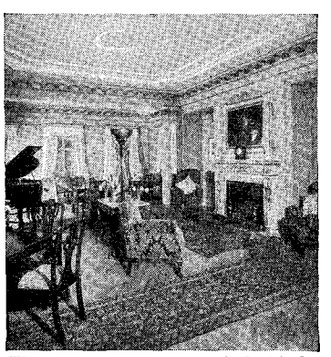

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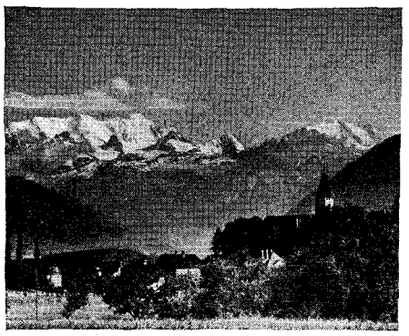

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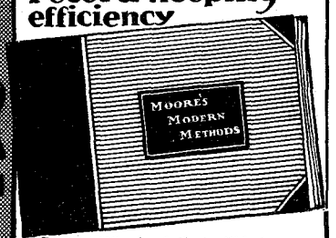

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that he obeyed, and usually kept it sewn in his clothes. Reading on:

There was one thing essential to his claim, and that was proof of his mother's marriage. This was discovered by the Morris family after John G. Wendel's death. It consisted of an American family Bible with a tastefully adorned marriage certificate bound up in it, stating that John C. Wendel was married by the Rev. James G. Calhoun, at Castle Garden, New York, on June 11, 1876.

It was a form of Bible once cherished by many American families. Mr. Wendel had confided this precious piece of property

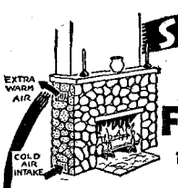
John G. Wendel, the Eccentric Multimillionaire

to the Morris family on one of his visits, but Thomas Patrick did not know of it for some time. There were many secrets and peculiar reticence in the Morris family. The six younger Morrises, for instance, did not know that Thomas was not their brother, but only a foster-brother.

His foster-sister, Mrs. Rose Ann McAvan, who was examined by commission in Scotland, is said to have discovered the Bible in the family papers and produced it when it was most useful.

There was at least one death-bed scene in the romance. Mrs. McAvan said:

"In 1904 my mother lay on her death-bed. She told me and my husband that Tom was only her foster-son, and that he really was the son of John Wendel and Mary Ellen Devine." The will was witnessed by two old coachmen in the Wendel family, now dead, and a New York bartender. Relatives of these men have testified that the signatures looked genuine to them.



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Thomas Patrick did not realize for years that his father was so immensely rich, and was doubtful whether he was legitimate. The young man led a hard life. After trying one trade after another, he fought in the Boer War. Following his discharge he was in particularly hard luck and came to America.

His father met him in City Hall Park, New York, and gave him a little money and encouragement. Finally he took him up to the family home, the mysterious dwelling at 39th Street and Fifth Avenue, and introduced him to Miss Ella Wendel, who is reported to have said:

"Get out of here and take your brat with you."

THERE were many corroborative details to support his case, the article explains. A grandniece of a Wendel servant said her father had spoken of Wendel's marriage. Moreover:

Mrs. Newbold Morris, a woman of social position who knew the Wendels, said the claimant looked like the deceased. Julian Bowes, sculptor, made a bust of Wendel, modeled after magazine photography, at the request of attorneys for Morris. He testified that the "dynamic symmetry" was like that of Morris. The claimant himself remembered many details about Wendel, especially the thick shoes he wore, and identified a pair when they were produced in court. Altogether the story was a plausible one.

Miss Annie Gordon, a nurse who attended John Wendel during a severe attack of pneumonia in 1903, testified that he confessed to her that he had been married and had a son.

Mrs. Helen Saunders, a grandniece of Michael Lynch, whose name appeared as witness on the alleged will, gave evidence supporting the Morris claim. She said the writing appeared to be that of her uncle. She added that the venerable old man once said to her:

"Helen, never be ashamed of your religion. John Wendel was ashamed of his wife and child because they were Catholics. He lost them because of that."

Mrs. Rose Camp, a former laundress in the Wendel home, said that there was a marked resemblance between Morris and Mr. Wendel. Thomas Mack, a gardener in the family, said that Morris had "a nose like Miss Ella's."

Mrs. Mary Burkett, of Casper, Wyoming, declared that her father had been a suitor of the mysterious Mary Ellen Devine early in 1876, and that he had told his daughter she had turned him down and done better for herself by marrying John Wendel.

And then "all the Morris romance was blown to pieces." The family Bible was shown to be one which had not been printed until ten years after the alleged marriage, and the entry was, therefore, a forgery. Also:

Handwriting experts and lawyers testified that the will was not in Mr. Wendel's handwriting, and was a forgery. Mr. Wendel was in America when Morris said he visited him in Dundee, for the millionaire never left this country from 1879 to 1914. Morris was in Arizona when he said Wendel took him to see the family home and Miss Ella Wendel in 1908, and Miss Ella could not have used the abusive language she is said to have used to Morris, for she was in Europe.

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All the State Flowers Will Soon Be Budding

THE DAYS ARE GROWING LONGER, early robins are flitting on the lawn, sap's rising, and it's time to prepare for the garden.

Already crocuses and snowdrops are beginning to appear in the northern clime, and, of course, 'way down south the early birds are preening themselves in the first foliage and robbing the haystack for their nests.

And when nature beckons and the man next door comes to borrow the rake, the experienced man looks over his tools, tests his hose, and overhauls his lawn-mower. He knows that it takes more than rain and shine for a garden.

Gardening instincts will respond to our cover this week, showing a first instalment of eighteen State flowers in their familiar forms and colors. A second instalment will appear on the cover of next week's DIGEST.

"And in your new garden, let me assure you," writes Louise Beebe Wilder in "Adventures in My Garden and Rock Garden" (Doubleday, Page and Company), "you will see with new eyes, hear with new ears, respond with quickened pulses to the eager, urgent calls from every hand. And soon you will be saying with an old English wizard of the soil, 'Don't let me forget to pray for travelers when I thank heaven I am content to stay in my own garden. It is furnished from the ends of the earth.'"

Key to the State Flowers, Group I (see cover)

1. APPLE BLOSSOM ..... Arkansas and Michigan
2. HAWTHORN ..... Missouri
3. INDIAN PAINT BRUSH ..... Wyoming
4. SEGO LILY ..... Utah
5. SYRINGA ..... Idaho
6. BITTER ROOT ..... Montana
7. MAGNOLIA ..... Louisiana and Mississippi
8. ZINNIA ..... Indiana
9. PURPLE LILAC ..... New Hampshire
10. AMERICAN DOGWOOD ..... Virginia
11. WILD ROSE ..... Iowa and North Dakota
12. PINE CONE AND TASSEL ..... Maine
13. RED CLOVER ..... Vermont
14. BLUEBONNET ..... Texas
15. GOLDEN POPPY ..... California
16. YELLOW JESSAMINE ..... South Carolina
17. MOCCASIN FLOWER ..... Minnesota
18. MAYFLOWER—(TRAILING ARBUTUS) .. Massachusetts

Every State, except Pennsylvania, has an official flower. Verification of this key and of the key to appear in The Literary Digest next week has been obtained from the Governors of the several States.

GOOD news for the novitiate and the man who has less than an estate comes from John C. Wister. "Happily," he writes in *The Country Gentleman*, "there are flowering plants aplenty that can be counted on to bloom and give us the desired garden pictures with a minimum of attention. They won't thrive in an ash heap, nor will most of them outgrow weeds, but these fool-proof plants can be relied upon to struggle through most every hazard." He begins with the annuals:

For the back of a garden border, of instance, we can use the giant Russian sunflowers, often seen on farms, where their seeds are fed to poultry. They will grow eight to ten feet in height and carry great yellow flowers nearly a foot across.

Almost equally tall but of less coarse growth are the late-flowering varieties of cosmos, more popular a generation ago before the introduction of the summer-flowering cosmos.

Still larger, if planted early, are the various castor-beans, or Ricinus, of which zanzibarensis is one of the most showy on account of the bronze-red leaves. The flowers are inconspicuous and the beauty of plants comes from the rich tropical foliage. Of course, none of these plants are suited to the small garden—they need space.

Taking next plants of medium size—let us say two to three or four feet, for the main color effect of the garden border—we have many kinds to choose from. The large zinnias, particularly the dahlia-flowered kinds, are typical examples here as are the African marigolds. The marigolds give great masses of yellow and orange while the newer varieties of zinnias range from white through pink and yellow to dark reds. Earlier in the summer we can have gardens full of blue, pink, and white annual larkspurs, which are as lovely for cutting as for garden effect.

Yellow effects in early summer can be had from the small annual sunflowers of which the variety Stella is typical.

The feathered coxcombs are yellow, pink, and deep red. The colors are somewhat heavy and they should be used with restraint. So should the gorgeous scarlet sage, *Salvia splendens*, which has fallen into disrepute because years ago it was so blatantly used with red cannas and yellow coleus. Few flowers are more brilliant than the variety Bonfire, but to keep it from overpowering the garden it should be used in limited quantities and with plenty of green around it, not yellow or other contrasting colors.

Flowers more graceful and more suitable for cutting are the snapdragons, bachelor buttons, or cornflowers—*Centaurea cyanus*—annual gaillardias, calliopsis, and scabiosas. None of these could be called rare or unusual, but they are not seen as often as they should be.

The annual poppies, too, are not so much used as they should be. The varieties American Legion and King Edward are fine examples of the old Shirley poppies, and many people like also the double carnation-flowered kinds.

FOR the flowers in front of the border nothing, we are told, is more effective than a carpet of white sweet alyssum. For those who want a riot of color, portulaca, verbena, phlox, and calendula are recommended. The newer petunias, too, have many good shades.

Perennials don't give such quick effects, but are needed for permanence. There are many fool-proof sorts that, once planted, come up, grow, and bloom year after year. We read that—

Many of these, like annuals, may be easily grown from seed; but such seed, sown in April, May, or June, does not commonly produce flowers until the next year. Among such plants, taking the tall kinds suitable for the back of the border first, are hollyhocks, boltonias, and heleniums. The first of these is universally known and grown, but the others have not had the popularity they deserve.

Among medium-size plants the Chinese delphinium is one of the most important. It gives the same fine blue of the hybrid delphiniums and is much more easily grown. Slightly smaller are the meadowrues—thalictrum—and the columbines, sweet rockets, perennial scabiosas, and gaillardias, and the gorgeous coreopsis which makes such fine masses of yellow.

Then for the front of the border we can use the white arabis, and the yellow *Alyssum saxatile* for early spring flowers, and the sweet-scented pinks, *Dianthus plumarius*, and sweet-william for June.

AND now for a word or two about the ever lovely irises:

The good modern sorts like Rhein Nixe, Loreley, Quaker Lady, Ambassadeur, Corrida, and Shekinah are just as easy to grow and to-day just as cheap as superseded old kinds. And there are other races of iris almost totally neglected which grow equally well, and deserve their place in the fool-proof class.

Among these are the Siberian irises, especially such varieties as Emperor, a deep purple, Perry Blue, a lovely sky blue, and the pure white Snow Queen. Try these and you'll never be sorry.

The old-fashioned peony is to be seen in many gardens but nearly always in poor varieties. As in irises, good varieties are to-day cheap and deserve much greater popularity, particularly in cold climates. Such kinds as Festiva Maxima, Mme. Lemoine, Eugène Verdier, Edulis Superba, and Felix Crousse, once planted can be allowed to remain in one position for ten or fifteen years.

The tawny day-lily, *Hemerocallis fulva*, has in many places flaunted its hardiness by escaping from cultivation to bring joy to many a traveler along country roads. *Hemerocallis flava* and *H. thunbergi* are not so often seen, and both these clear yellow kinds deserve an important place in all country gardens.

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Then we should remember that many of the earliest spring flowers come from bulbs. Among the best known are *Scilla sibirica*, chionodoxa, grape-hyacinth, and the still smaller winter-aconite. All these come up year after year without any attention and, like forsythia, are a signal that spring is on the way.

Comparatively little known, however, in this country are *Scilla campanulata* and *S. nutans*, which cover so many hundreds of acres of woodland in England and on the Continent. Twenty-five years ago I planted a dozen bulbs of these in the shade of catalpas, wild cherries, and oaks on a Pennsylvania hillside, and they have not only bloomed every year since then, but have increased to a clump of a hundred or more bulbs. They bloom in mid-May with lilacs and Darwin tulips.

And now, finally, we come to shrubs, and Mr. Wister reminds us that they are, of course, larger than most of the plants he has mentioned, and are longer in becoming established. He adds:

Yet the fool-proof ones that I am about to mention do not take nearly so long to give representative blooms as is commonly supposed.

Let us consider a few shrubs that should be in every village back-yard and every farm dooryard—and once planted, will remain. First to greet the spring comes forsythia or golden bell, which in eastern Pennsylvania opens early in April. It thrives in good or bad soil, in dry or wet position, in sun or partial shade; any good nursery will supply it at a reasonable price. It transplants easily and grows rapidly.

Of the kinds commonly cultivated, the species intermedia is the best, but those who want the finest of all should get its variety spectabilis. In the extreme northern climates like Wisconsin and Minnesota, the blossom buds may winterkill, but there the gardener may substitute a Korean species, *Forsythia ovata*.

The old-fashioned snowball is familiar to most of my readers, but has suffered greatly from attacks of insects. In its place we can use the even more beautiful Japanese snowball—*Viburnum tomentosum plicatum*—or the lighter and more graceful type, *Viburnum tomentosum*, which has single flat white flowers along its stems.

Jehol Is Pronounced "Rey-Ho"

APROPOS of our Far East war map in this issue, our readers may be interested in the Chinese pronunciation of the names of places and persons. An Associated Press correspondent in Washington telegraphs that the names below are pronounced "something like this":

Jehol—Rey-Ho, emphasis on the Rey.

Shanhaikwan—Shan-High-Gwan.

Chinwangtao—Ching-Wan-Dow, emphasis on the Dow.

Chinchow—Chin-Cho, emphasis on the Cho and as in choke.

Peiping—Bay-Ping, emphasis on the Bay.

Manchukuo—Man-Chu-Go, emphasis on the Go.

Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang—Chang-Schew-Leang in the north and Chang-Schow-Liang in the south.

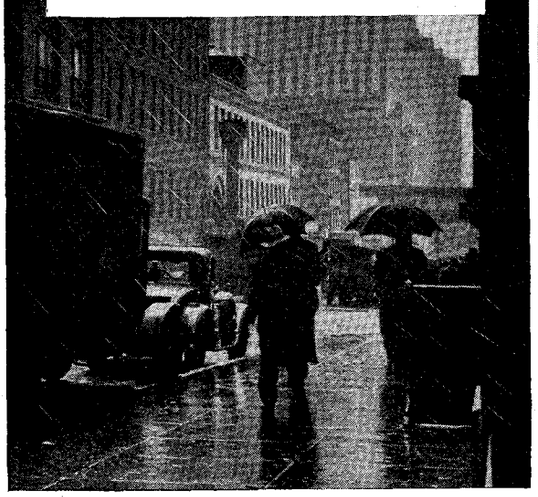
General Ho Chu-Kuo—Ho-Sch-Go, emphasis on the Go.

Interesting news about COPPER and BRASS

EVERY TIME IT RAINS...

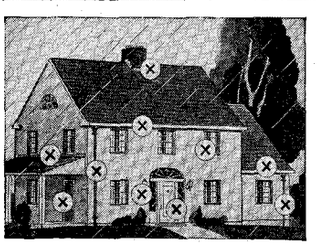
500 million dollars worth of material is one step nearer destruction from rust.

That's what it costs America *every year* to replace materials rusted away. *Remember: Copper and brass can't rust!*

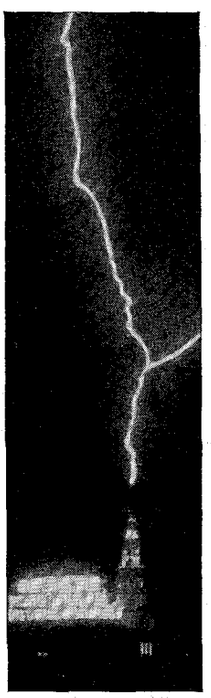


FOR WANT OF A NAIL, the shingle was lost. For want of a shingle—well, see for yourself what happens *every time it rains*. Copper roofing nails *can't rot away!*

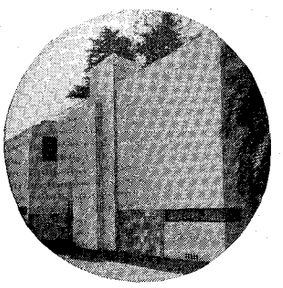
THEY WERE LOVELY . . . so the owner thought—*two years ago*. Now, *every time it rains* he wishes he'd asked "Are they solid brass?" . . . But the door set (right) won't peel or streak. *It's* solid brass.



X MARKS THE SPOTS where rust may enter your home and attack your pocket-book. *Unless* you've used *copper, brass or bronze at those spots.* X=gutters, downspouts or leaders, flashings, screens, weather stripping, builders' hardware, plumbing.

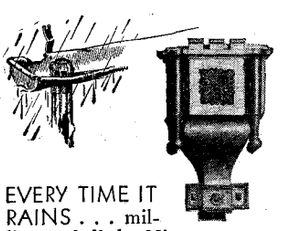


THE BOLT (actual photograph!) struck the great Terminal Tower, in the heart of Cleveland. But copper lightning rods protected both tower and city...Lightning damage to unprotected structures runs to 20 millions annually.



FIVE THOUSAND YEARS AGO people used copper. Today copper gives a modern decorative note to this striking California home. That wainscot at the base, 8 feet high, is copper. So is the roof.

EVERY TIME IT RAINS IN HAWAII...IT RAINS! The official gauge shown above measures 450 inches of rain every year. What do you suppose it's made of?



EVERY TIME IT RAINS . . . millions of little Niagaras pour out of rusting gutters and downspouts all over America. But not when they're copper! Or lead-coated copper (at right).

COPPER & BRASS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

25 Broadway, New York City

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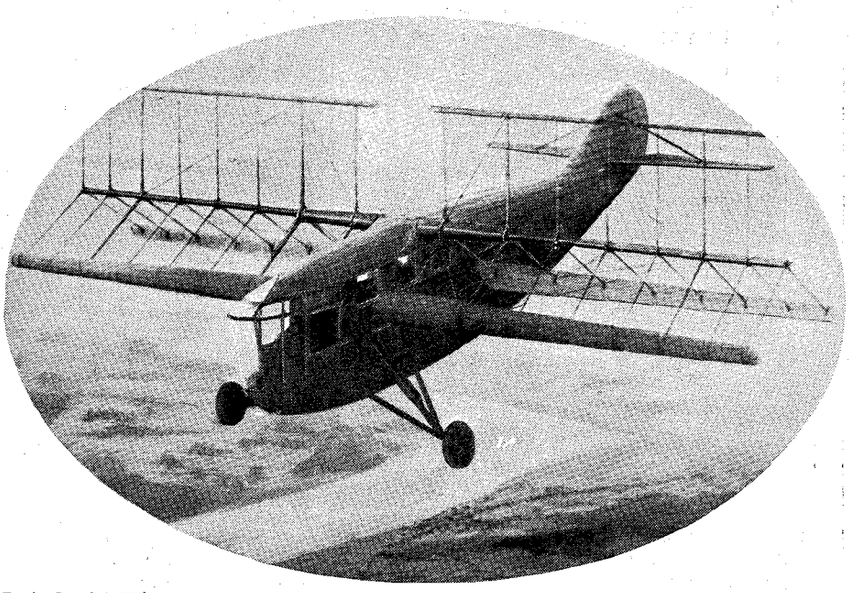
Is the Paddle-Wing Plane the Next Step?

TO HOVER LIKE A HUMMING-BIRD in one spot of air.

To dart hither and thither like a mosquito—the supreme master of flight.

To cruise at leisure, jockeying in and out of narrow chasms between high buildings—and be just as safe as when tearing along in the upper air.

To alight on a small roof with the graceful aplomb of a pigeon.



Evening Post photograph

An Engineer's Prophecy of the Rohrbach in Flight

To take flight straight upward without a send-off of any kind.

To fly backward.

To turn in one's tracks.

To come down at high speed through the upper reaches of the atmosphere, and yet to reach ground more gently than a parachute—

These are some of the stunts to be expected of airplanes in the future, if the recent labors of inventors in many countries bear fruit as richly as they hope. That is, if the new paddle-wing planes that have been designed—and in some cases constructed—in Germany, the United States and Spain (altho the "paddling" is not always arranged in the same manner) carry out their designers' programs when (and if) they rise into the air.

IT may be a sign of the times in aviation history that so many inventors around the world have been aiming at rotating wings, or paddle-wheels, to simulate the beating of the wings of birds and insects.

That is, roughly speaking, the principle of the new Rohrbach plane in Germany, and of a plane patented in 1931 by H. H. Platt, of Philadelphia.

It is also the leading feature of the "Gray Goose" plane invented by Jonathan E. Caldwell, of Orangeburg, New York, and—in a different way—of the "wingless, propellerless" plane, of which a model has been demonstrated by its Spanish inventor, Dr. Ignacio Gavin, in Madrid.

The most vigorously publicized of the paddle-wingers is the Rohrbach, to which H. R. Knickerbocker, Berlin correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, has dedicated two long dispatches, the first one beginning:

The dream of aviation, an airplane under complete control, may come true if the invention announced to-day by Dr. Adolf K. Rohrbach, head of the Rohrbach Metal Airplane Construction Company of Berlin, fulfils the expectations placed in it by its inventor and supported by the official German Experimental Institute for Aviation.

It is an airplane without a propeller, but with revolving wings. It is utterly unique and the official institute declares that it is unacquainted with any similar project or construction to attain the revolving-wing airplane's flying qualities.

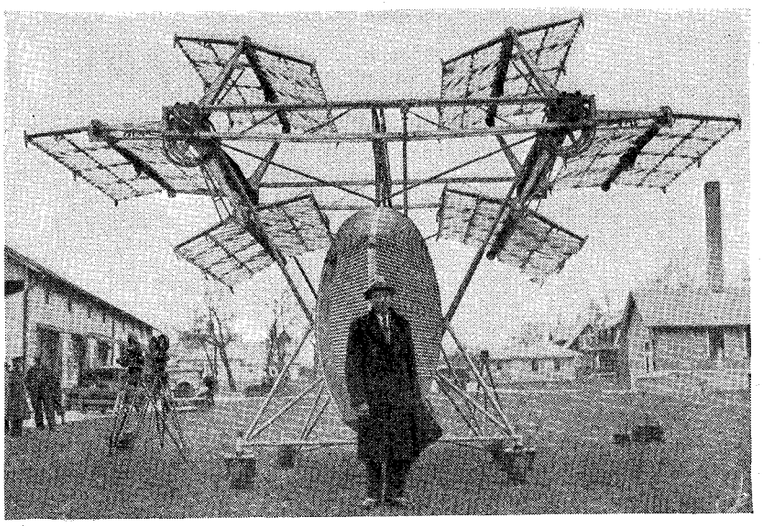
It might be called an air-wheel side-wheel, or paddle-wheel airplane. But whatever it is called, it promises a revolution in aviation that may make its invention the turning-point in the development of the heavier-than-air flying-machine, and for the first time make flying not only safe, but safer than any other form of rapid transportation.

For the revolving-wing airplane promises to be the first non-crashable plane, the first airplane to make really feasible airports on sky-scraper roofs, and the first plane that can be run by any person capable of operating a Ford. In the revolving-wing airplane a stalled motor should be no more dangerous than a stalled automobile engine, and insurance, now a heavy item in aviation expense, should cost less than insurance on automobiles with their greater collision risk.

The work that has been going on for more than two years toward perfecting the plans of the revolving-wing airplane has been kept secret, and the New York *Evening Post* had the privilege of publishing the first description of a discovery that may prove second only in importance to the pioneer invention of the Wright brothers.

SOME of the promises made for the Rohrbach evoke visions of an airplane that can do everything but talk. "It can not get out of control. And if the pilot becomes unconscious, the plane will automatically descend, to land at a speed not great enough to break an egg." Mr. Knickerbocker confesses that—

These claims would seem extravagant if they came from an unknown source. But Dr. Rohrbach is one of the most experienced and successful airplane builders in Germany. The Rohrbach machines have long been recognized in the front rank of European aviation, and the Soviet Government has recently



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The "Gray Goose" and Inventor Caldwell

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substituted standard Rohrbachs for all other machines on its European lines.

Above all, however, the conservative and rigidly scientific German Government Experimental Institute for Aviation, which controls with dictatorial severity every new plane to take the air in Germany, has given its unqualified approval to the revolving-wing airplane, and has officially declared that "when the trial of the first revolving-wing airplane is successful it will overcome the most important obstacle that hitherto has stood in the path of the extension of aviation."

Even more enthusiastic is Ernst Udet, Germany's most successful living war ace, who with his sixty-two enemy airplane "kills" stood next only to Baron Manfred von Richthofen's eighty, and who to-day is the only one of twenty surviving "Pour le Mérite" flyers to be still engaged in active flying. Udet, ranked by many of his American colleagues who saw him at the Cleveland air races as one of the greatest living flyers, told *The Evening Post:*

"The revolving-wing airplane is literally one of my dreams. I actually dreamed about such a machine one night several years ago. You know that since the Wrights nothing fundamental has been done to improve the principle of flying. Look at our best machines to-day. They are only refinements of the original airplane. They are imitations, and poor ones, of the birds.

"But the birds are not the ideal flying organism. The really ideal flying-machine is the insect. And the best of them all is the mosquito.

"Now the mosquito flies by vibrating his wings. The wings go forward and backward at such a terrific speed that his body is shot through the air faster in proportion to its size than any other flying organism. Furthermore, the mosquito can ascend and descend vertically and stand still in a way I've often watched and envied—how they come down in a straight line, fast or slow, and how they shoot straight upward.

"Unfortunately, you can't construct a machine that will duplicate exactly the way the mosquito moves his wings. But the revolving-wing plane approximates the same result the mosquito obtains. The airfoils at the ends of the side-wheel wings make a complete circle, whereas the mosquito jerks his wings backward and forward, but the airfoils attain the same effect as the mosquito wings."

THE "airfoils," as Udet calls them, are the wing surfaces on the air paddle-wheels, Mr. Knickerbocker explains, adding:

Dr. Rohrbach said that he and his assistants had carried out literally thousands of experiments before they arrived at the proper pitch for the airfoils in their various positions during rotation. As the wings revolve, the airfoils are automatically adjusted as to pitch so that the foil momentarily at the top exerts a strong pull upward, the foil at the front pulls forward, the foil at the bottom pulls weakly upward, and the foil at the back is virtually neutral. The pilot can control the pitch of the foils to regulate speed and direction of flight and, if the motor stops, the foils automatically assume the position for gradual descent.

Turning to an American version of the rotating-wing idea, we find that the inventor, J. E. Caldwell, banks on the wild goose as a model. "Brimming over

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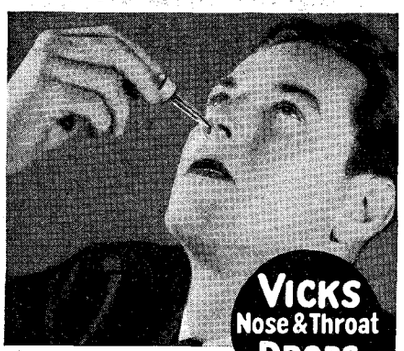

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JUNG'S ARCH BRACES

with enthusiasm, he draws a bird's wing from his pocket and shows how in his airplane he has captured the secret that has eluded man for centuries—the secret of the bird's flight." Thus a writer in the Rockland County (New York) *Evening Journal*. The article begins:

Visitors to the Orangeburg race-track who get tired of looking at the horses can find something much more interesting and unusual if they will go into the big exhibition building behind the grand-stand.

A sign over the door says "Gray Goose," and within the structure stands a monster airplane in process of construction—a strong ship, which its inventor claims is going to revolutionize modern transportation.

The body of the "Gray Goose" is conventional enough. Made of duralumin, lightest and toughest of metals, it resembles the cabin of a standard eight-passenger plane. There is no propeller, however, and the small motor is on the floor of the cabin instead of in the ship's snout.

It is in the wings that the plane is different from any that has been seen before. There are no wings, in the usual sense of the word. Their place is taken by two great revolving superstructures, one on each side, made up of hundreds of small metal vanes.

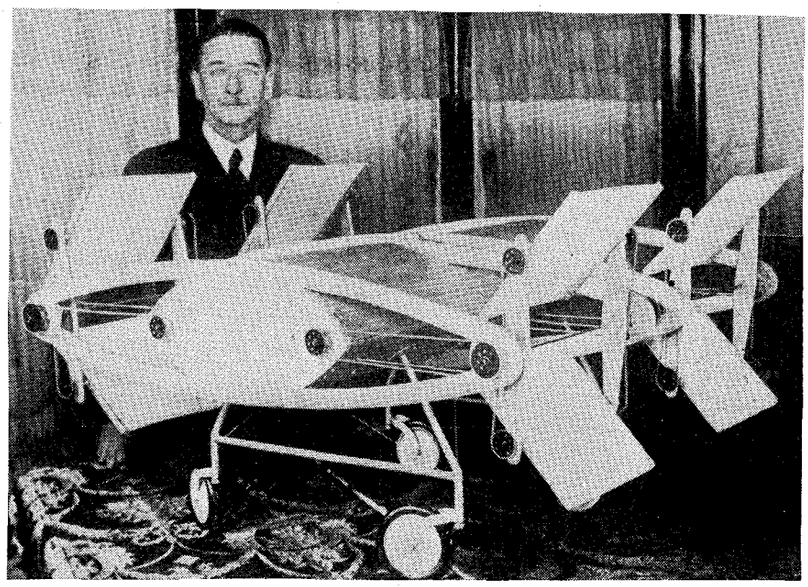
"I have been puzzling over this problem for seventeen years," says Mr. Caldwell, who has an engineering background, "and now I believe I have solved it. The 'Gray Goose' will fly just as a bird flies, except that the wings, instead of flapping, will rotate. The effect will be the same."

With him is Emile Harrier, pilot, air-mail flyer, and mechanic, who is doing most of the construction work. He will take the new creature up for her initial hop.

The inventor declared that in order fully to grasp the principles of his plane, it is necessary to know something about the Einstein theory. Thus Mr. Caldwell explains that the secret of a bird's flight lies in its relation to the air track on which it is flying. The bird is always going downward in relation to this track, which gives it its momentum. As its wings lift, the feathers open; as they beat down upon the air, they close.

The "Gray Goose" will follow this same principle. As its rotary wings rise, the metal feather-valves open; as the wing comes down against the air, the vanes come together and impart a lift to the plane.

We have no recorded conversation with Dr. Ignacio Gavin, the Spanish inventor of a flying-machine with revolving wings, or winglets, but we present a photograph of him with a good-sized model of his contraption. In a recent test, this model is said to have shown that it could rise or descend vertically, fly backward or forward, and halt within its own length.



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Dr. Ignacio Gavin, of Spain, and His Workable Model

Making Pictures to Burn

How true it is that the plans of mice and men "gang aft agley." Witness the complete disarrangement of the plans of Hans Ledeboer, Dutch artist, graduate of a famous art school, pupil of an immortal painter and a World's Fair prize-winner with some of his work.

Starting out to win international fame as an artist twelve years ago, he suddenly found himself employed by Paramount in a job which he had intended merely to carry him over a lean period. His job was to paint sets—and he's been at it ever since. He is contented, prosperous, and has no regrets, and many pleasures.

Of five thousand paintings made by him for the studio in twelve years, less than one hundred are owned by the studio. Many of them have been deliberately vandalized, burnt or ruined in dramatic or comedy scenes. In spite of these seeming affronts to his artistic soul, he is a happy genius. Altho he confesses it wrenches him to put effort and care into a picture, a carving or a piece of sculpture, knowing that it is to be wantonly destroyed within a few days.

As a result of his motion-picture work, he is an adept at all schools of art, and is using several styles in his work for the settings of the latest cinema to require the services of a prize painter.

"Perhaps I never would have been as happy or as comfortable working for myself," he declares. "I tell myself that more people see my work on the screen than ever visit the Louvre."—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION—*Continued*

Breaking Dishes to Save Them

PARADOXICAL as it may seem, the New York Testing Laboratories started breaking dishes to prevent the breaking of more dishes.

In large hotels and restaurants one of the chief items of overhead expense is the replacement of broken or chipped chinaware.

Photograph by courtesy of *The Ceramic Age*

Much Was Learned in Making This Debris

Writes W. R. Knapp, research engineer of the Laboratories, in *The Ceramic Age* (Newark, N. J.):

An executive of one nationally known restaurant group decided to look into this matter of chinaware costs. He noticed that certain shipments had a shorter life than others, and that the cups would outlast the plates, or vice versa. The phenomenon could not be explained by any known difference in the handling, and consequently he called for the services of the Laboratories to solve the problem. Thus was started a business of breaking dishes to save breaking of dishes.

Samples of different chinaware shapes were obtained from several manufacturers.

THE first test was designed to indicate the ability of the dishes to withstand handling, especially when brought into contact with other dishes or knocked against a metallic object. Here an instrument designed by the U. S. Bureau of Standards was used, consisting of a standard holding in suspension a six-ounce hammer. Mr. Knapp explains:

The piece of china tested is placed between two cast-iron blocks and is struck on the edge by the hammer until failure occurs.

The results partially explain the difference in the life of the various shapes received from a given manufacturer. In no case did all the shapes of any one manufacturer prove superior to all of his competitors.

The second test was the impact test, in which the same apparatus was used.

The plate or saucer to be tested is supported against three equally spaced steel balls. The cup, resting on its foot, is placed between two cast-iron blocks. Failure of plates or saucers is considered as the development of a rupture which appears as a hole through the body or as a body crack through the rim. Failure of cups is considered as the development of a body crack extending into any portion of the foot or as the breaking away of a portion of the body.

In this work, as in the first test, no single manufacturer's products prove superior for all shapes.

The next test, a quenching test, was devised to show the resistance of the china to modern dishwasher and to hot-plate service. The article tested was heated in an electric oven and then quickly plunged into water. The development of craze or cracks constituted a failure.

Three manufacturers had a perfect record in this test, and only one brand showed failure for all shapes.

The thickness of the glaze as exposed by fracture was measured for each classification. The hardness of the glaze was also determined, and was approximately the same for all brands.

To determine porosity the specimens were subjected to an absorption test. This examination was made on glazed pieces broken from three different samples used in the chipping or impact test. The samples were completely immersed and vigorously boiled in water for five hours, and then allowed to remain in the water for twenty hours. Then, the samples were removed, wiped with a damp cloth to remove excess moisture and immediately weighed.

It is understood that as a result of this investigation, the restaurant for which these tests were made has changed its method of chinaware purchase. It is now buying under specifications, and does not necessarily purchase an entire order from any single manufacturer. Cups may be bought from one, saucers from another, and plates from a third producer.

Here's Your Hat, What's Your Hurry?

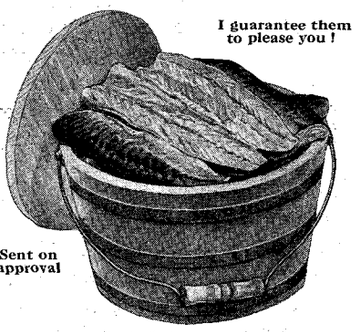
—DEPARTING GUEST—"You've got a pretty place here, Frank, but it looks a bit bare yet."

HOST—"Oh, it's because the trees are rather young. I hope they'll have grown to a good size before you come again."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Tastiest Ocean Treat from Gloucester

plump, tender, juicy

SALT MACKEREL FILLETS



TASTE THEM AT MY EXPENSE

You'll never know how delicious fish can be until you serve some of my mackerel fillets, prepared the Down East way. It will be the rarest treat you've known in months.

Take one of my plump, meaty fall-caught mackerel fillets. Freshen it. Broil it in its own juices to a tempting brown, until the rich, tender meat falls apart at the touch of your fork. Serve piping hot. Your mouth will water at its appetizing aroma. You'll smack your lips over its wonderful flavor.

What Makes My Mackerel Fillets So Good?

But you must get the right kind of mackerel fillets—the pick of the new fall catch is what you want—to get this real food joy. That's the secret of the tempting goodness of my mackerel fillets. I send you the choicest fillets that are carefully sliced from the fat, tender sides of the new fall-caught mackerel. Practically boneless, no waste parts whatever, these mackerel fillets are so plump and full bodied that they just flake into juicy mouthfuls.

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Just send the coupon below or write me a letter, and I'll ship you a pail of 18 small size tenderloin mackerel fillets—each fillet enough for an individual serving. My fillets come to you all cleaned—no heads—no tails—no large body bones—no waste whatever—just meaty fillets packed in new brine in a wax-lined wooden pail. Taste one—broiled the Down East way. If not satisfied it's the finest mackerel you ever tasted, return the balance at my expense. Otherwise, send me only $2 within 10 days. 200,000 families get their seafood from me this "prove-it-yourself" way. I've been doing business this way for 47 years and I must say that this is the lowest price for this size pail of mackerel fillets I've ever offered. Send your coupon today for this real Gloucester treat.

18 Mackerel Fillets Only $2.00

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Why the House of Kreuger Fell

THE MYSTERY OF THE KREUGER COLLAPSE is gradually being solved as efforts for reorganization become effective.

Recently the first Kreuger unit, the Swedish Match Company, was put on a normal basis again. The moratorium, effective since the Kreuger suicide, has been lifted, and the program for taking care of the company's debts is already being acted on.

And in Washington, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee has resumed its hearings on stock trading, starting in with the Kreuger affair. On the opening day, as a New York *Times* correspondent tells the story, the ghost of the dead financial prestidigitator wandered through the big committee-room, but never so well defined as when two accountants who had been investigating Kreuger finances were testifying. The story of A. D. Birning, of Ernst and Ernst, "was unconsciously effective," while George O. May, of the international accounting firm of Price, Waterhouse and Company, "seemed to have a sense of dramatic value as he sketched Kreuger's secrecy, his absolute power, his legerdemain in shuffling assets, the amazing confidence he created which gave him almost unlimited financial credit when he was paying dividends out of capital, his genius in picking honest officials for one post and dishonest for another, according to his need, his constant forgeries."

An interesting later development at the hearings was the testimony of Frank Altschul, Chairman of the New York Stock Exchange Committee on Stock List, who said that even the wise men of the Stock Exchange had been fooled. He went on to say that the Exchange was already requiring independent audits of the reports of all applicants for listing, and that it probably would insist on that requirement for companies now on the list.

This safeguard is something that appeals to commenting editors. Under such a system, declares the New York *Daily Mirror*, "gigantic swindles like the Kreuger and Toll concern could not be organized." At any rate, concludes the Philadelphia *Record*, "Congress would do well to provide for greater publicity and uniformity incorporation accountings, protecting investors from manipulation behind the scenes."

JUST before the Congressional hearings were resumed, Price, Waterhouse and Company made public a brief general statement summing up its conclusions on the Kreuger swindles on the basis of its thoroughgoing investigation of all the Kreuger concerns.

It seems that between June, 1918, and March, 1932, Kreuger raised from the public and the banks some 2,718,000,000 kronor (the krona is worth about 27 cents par, about 18 cents, now). During these years earnings were reported to have been 1,179,000,000 kronor, whereas, in fact, it is now learned that actual earnings were not more than 151,000,000. The manipulation of accounts goes back at least as far as 1917. In the opinion of the accountants—

> The perpetration of frauds on so large a scale and over so long a period would have been impossible but for (1) the confidence which Kreuger succeeded in inspiring, (2) the acceptance of his claim that complete secrecy in relation to vitally important transactions was essential to the success of his projects, (3) the autocratic powers which were conferred upon him, and (4) the loyalty or unquestioning obedience of officials, who were evidently selected with great care, having regard to the parts which Kreuger intended them to take in the execution of his plans.

The accountants conclude with this general warning:

> Enterprises in which complete secrecy on the part of the chief executive officer as to the way in which important parts of the capital are employed is, or is alleged to be, essential to success, are fundamentally unsuited for public investment, since such secrecy undermines all ordinary safeguards and affords to the dishonest executive unequaled opportunities for the perpetration and concealment of frauds.

Loree in New York Central

THE RAILROADS FURNISHED the big excitement in Wall Street last week.

Here was Pennsylvania resuming dividend payments on its common stock—only fifty cents a share for the quarter, but every little bit helps—and here was Leonor F. Loree, 74-year-old head of Delaware and Hudson, practically betting $10,000,000 on a railroad comeback.

The Pennsylvania dividend and the Loree purchase of one-tenth of New York Central's common stock, in the words of one news writer, "renewed hope for the return of railroad securities to their previous high estate in the investment list."

There may be those who feel that the railroads never can come back to their former glory. But, remarks the Troy *Record*, in a city where New York Central and Delaware and Hudson meet, "Mr. Loree does not believe this; he thinks the brightest part of their history is ahead of them, and he persuades his directors to take a flyer in New York Central, because he believes the investment will return immense dividends before many years."

It seems rather strange that a railroad like the D. & H., with total assets of $110,000,000, should acquire what may amount to control of a great system worth $2,000,000,000. But the D. & H. had the cash. Certainly, Mr. Loree has shown Wall Street how to do it, says a New York *Herald Tribune* writer:

> In 1928 he sold out his holdings in Lehigh Valley and Wabash Railroads [acquired with cash from D. & H. coal properties] to the Pennsylvania Railroad at virtually peak bull-market prices, thereby avoiding heavy losses. Delaware & Hudson got $63,000,000 for these stocks, making a profit of from $25,000,000 to $35,000,000. If an average price of $20 was paid for the New York Central stock, bought in the open market, this investment, which makes the road the largest single influence in New York Central, cost only $10,000,000. This same stake in the New York Central—500,000 shares—had it been purchased at the peak of the bull market in 1929 would have required the expenditure of approximately $125,000,000.

ALL financial writers agree that Mr. Loree will have an influential voice in Central management, that he will be represented on the Board of Directors, if the Interstate Commerce Commission approves, and that he may become the controlling personality. On this point, however, Randolph Phillips of *The Herald Tribune* points out that "with as many shares as Mr. Loree now holds centered directly in the Vanderbilt, Baker and Harkness families, and with equally large holdings controlled by friendly interests, to say nothing of the First National Bank and Morgan holdings, there is scarcely any possibility of the control being wrested from the present managers."

The effect of the Loree acquisition on the four-party merger plan of the Eastern trunk lines is problematical, we read in the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

> While the street is familiar with Mr. Loree's efforts in the direction of the creation of a fifth trunk line, which caused him to buy control of the Lehigh Valley and Wabash, and after the sale of these properties to project the building of a new line across Pennsylvania, little if anything is known of his ideas in regard to the New York Central as a party to the merger agreement effected in the East with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission last year.

The same paper points out that the Delaware and Hudson Company is a holding company, and does not come under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. But a change of New York Central directors must be submitted to the Commission.

The Delaware and Hudson official statement makes the point that the purchase "was made out of surplus funds and as an investment, feeling confident that with revived prosperity New York Central will be one of the first railroads to show a return of earning power." A statement from the New York Central says that the purchase is made with its full knowledge and approval.

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Steadier Business

WITH business at around 40 per cent. below normal, according to the statisticians, it can not exactly be called good. But if it is holding at that level it is some indication that things are not growing worse, and that plans for the future can safely be made on the basis of existing conditions. That is precisely the state of affairs envisaged by two leading New York newspapers. The New York *Times* has been considering figures published in *The Annalist's* annual review, and it notes a gain in the index of business activity of about 15 per cent. from the low point of last July. To particularize:

Of the ten factors used in compiling the index, all but one—electric-power production—was above its midsummer level. Small gains were recorded in the production of pig-iron and steel ingots, and larger advances in the case of freight carloadings and bituminous coal production. Consumption of cotton was about a third larger. The year-end rally in the automobile trade more than trebled the small number of cars manufactured in October.

And how does this compare with previous years? *The Times* points out:

In 1931 *The Annalist* index, instead of rising during the period from the end of July to December, declined from 78.2 to 65.5, with nine of the ten component factors sharing in the loss—an exact reversal of last year's experience. In 1930 there was also a sharp decline during the last five months of the year, in this case from 86.4 to 76.1, with eight of the ten industries showing losses. In 1929 the combined index fell from 109.9 in July to 92.1 in December, and only one industry—bituminous coal—was able to resist the influences then making for recession. Reference to these records shows, in fact, that it is necessary to go back to 1928 to find a year in which the *Annalist* index moved upward during the July-to-December period, and even in this case the advance was less widely distributed than in 1932.

AND the New York *Journal of Commerce* has been taking an editorial glance at its own figures on business activity during December and January, and comes to the conclusion that "the aggregate volume of all business in the United States is about the same as in early December" and, indeed, compares somewhat favorably with a year ago. We are told that:

Of the important individual indicators, both railroad traffic and electric-light and power output showed a moderate expansion during the first half of January, and now bear approximately the same relation to figures in the corresponding period a year ago as in the middle of December.

But *The Journal of Commerce* is careful not to raise any false hopes. It comes to the cautious conclusion that:

Business is still suffering from lack of confidence, engendered by declining commodity prices and numerous legislative uncertainties, so the best that can be anticipated in the immediate future would seem to be a slow expansion which might bring the volume to that prevailing a year ago by early spring.

Wanted: Directors Who Direct

OF the many things this country needs among the more conspicuous is "directors who direct."

So concludes *The Magazine of Wall Street*, reflecting on the suit against the Kreuger-built International Match Company directors for some $35,000,000 of lost stockholders' money. And it notes that more directors are taking their jobs seriously of late—

This spontaneous improvement will be accelerated by a few more damage suits, and become a stampede if they are successful. We haven't much sympathy with Congress, but brass-hat directors who sit in their clubs and berate that body should remember that they are the congress of business. Have do-nothing directors done any better than do-nothing Congressmen?

This International Match suit indicates to the New York *Herald Tribune's* Wall Street commentator that the business of being a director is becoming more hazardous—a "business man's risk," as it were. Even tho the International Match directors may "feel sure of their ground in the present instance, the amount of time and money involved in litigation will probably make them reconsider the joys of having many directorships." As we read on:

In former days some men held so many directorships that it was obvious they could only give perfunctory attention to their job. The posts, in fact, were honorary more than anything else, reflecting glory both on the director and the company with which he became associated. Undoubtedly, some investors were imprest by some of these names.

Until the bull market, directorships were not taken on in such wholesale fashion in this country as in England, where there has been much campaigning against having distinguished men hold innumerable directorships. It is only of recent incidence in this country that business leaders have been asked to sit on many boards, and in retrospect it seems as tho these men have had their good-nature imposed upon. Had they fully realized the risks they were running, they would undoubtedly have been more cautious in accumulating directorships.

A TIMELY explanation of the liability of a director has just been made public by a group of Ohio accountants, according to the *Herald Tribune* writer—

A corporation director may be personally liable for such corporate acts as: (1) Those authorized by the board of directors clearly beyond their power, whereby loss ensues or property is disposed of without authority; (2) loaning money in violation of the corporate charter and by-laws; (3) borrowing money in excess of the company's power or approving expenditures without adequate information; (4) speculating in stocks of other corporations; (5) issuance of worthless stock, and (6) payment of illegal dividends.

These, comments the newspaper writer, "are only a few of the acts which may be committed with or without the director's knowledge by which his personal fortune may be endangered, it was stated."

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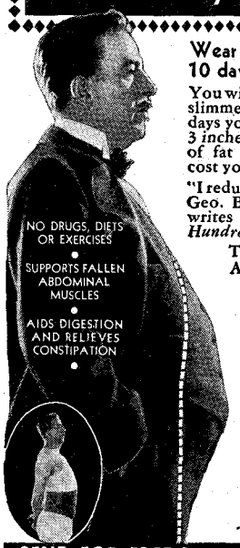

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CURRENT POETRY

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OUR Ambassador from France has been known as a poet, but much of his verse is locked away in a foreign tongue. His devout Catholicism is revealed by Hugh de Burgh in *Measure* (Georgetown University, Washington):

SAINT PETER

By Paul Claudel

Translated by Hugh de Burgh

It was the rough, gruff Peter with the great bald
forehead who swore, clenching his fists,
Who first raised his hand to God and swore, not
what he did not know,
But swore the living Christ, taking his oath that
this is He standing there before his eyes, just
so tall and just so put together.
And that is why he is Peter the Rock for all
eternity, having believed what he saw.
Jesus Himself waited until Peter should have
declared Him.
Peter believed God, and I believe Peter who
speaks the truth.

Do you love me, Peter? three times the Lord
asked him.
And Peter who three times tempted did thrice
deny it,
Weeps as he answers, Lord, you know that I love
you.
Feed then my sheep, and the scattered flock of the
Shepherd All-high!

But now they are leading the shepherd to the
pasture, and see! it is evening. And he stops.
And he takes off his tunic as on the mornings when
he fished at Genesareth long ago,
And seeing the tree of his cross made ready, with
its branches low and earthward,
The old Pope laughs in his thin white beard.
Saint Peter, the first Pope, is standing on the
Vatican.
And with his chained hands he blesses Rome and
the world of the dying sun.
And they have crucified him with his head to the
earth, to the sky are uplifted his apostolic feet,
For Christ is our Head, but we walk and tread with
the stride of Peter.
Jesus planted the cross in the earth, Peter roots it
in heaven.
And he is fixed fast upon the reach of eternal
verities.
Jesus hung over the earth like a red fruit heavy
on the branches,
Peter is fixed as on an anchor that bites in the
bottom abyss of the maelstrom.
He looks down at the overturned heaven whose
keys he holds, keys of the kingdom builded
on Kephas.
He sees God, and the blood of his feet falls drop
by drop in his eyes.
His brother Paul is already ended, his brother who
has preceded him
As the Epistle precedes the Gospel. And they lay
them side by side,
Side by side in the rock awaiting the Creator . . . .

O happy Rome, twice founded!

THIS author has a healthy aversion to rattlesnakes, as who hasn't? Perhaps that's why he describes them so well in *Poetry* (Chicago). He is the son of Marjorie Allen Seiffert, also a poet:

DESERT MOONLIGHT

By Allen Seiffert

A rustle of leaves through the Suara
Where trees have yet to grow;
The silver sand between
Waits for the shadow to go.

The moon shines down on Death
Among those prickery plants
As a rattler writhes his way
Into a deadly dance.

A distant dog is baying
And a coyote answers his moan.
The cactus is outlined sharply
On ground as gray as a bone.

And the rattler glides in circles
And then into elipses,
Fantastical geometry
In a kingdom of eclipses.

The blackness of the hills
Is blacker than Satan's mind,
But the blackness of the shadows
Is ink of a different kind:

It is an ominous dark
That holds a hundred eyes;
It is the frenzied dark
Seen in a madman's eyes.

Not for all the gold
That man could ever plight
Would I go out alone
On a moonlit desert night.

CHILDREN may feel a triumph over nature in the fall of the year, but nature, alas, triumphs in the end. In *Scribner's* (New York):

THE CHILDREN IN AUTUMN

By George Dillon

They come in the dead season, insulting Time,
Whistling, disputing, dragging behind them, each,
Enormous boughs of red and gold, and climb
Shouting into a great dishevelled beech.

Nothing remonstrates—nothing is distressed:
No bird flies out, uneasy for its brood,
Nor whitefaced hornet from its papery nest.
They are unheeded in the echoing wood.

They are unheard among the ravelling leaves,
The spoiled cocoons, the moths that hang and rot
In the round silver lace a spider weaves.
Busy with death, the great tree knows them not.

Now in the wind it solemnly shakes and sighs,
Shedding its ragged colours cloud on cloud.
Joyous, with shirts ballooning and bright eyes,
The children hug the branches, jeering aloud,

Louder than autumn! But to what avail?
Time like a wind is blowing night and day,
And the old wood will stand against that gale
When it has blown these lovely ones away.

POETS may beware how they woo the muse in times like these, after this in *Harper's* (New York):

THIS YEAR OF OUR LORD

By Gilbert Maxwell

I am sick in my soul of the poets who sing
Of the star in the sky and the bird on the wing,
While Life lies down in a filthy shroud
And cannot be spoken about aloud.

I am weary of women with perilous eyes
Who cover their lust with a fat disguise
And prate from a bounteous fireside
Of a vision lost and a dream denied

While chaos is thundering under the earth
And laborers beggared of right and of worth,
Standing in line for a meager crust,
Humbly entreat the mercy of dust.

A canker is gnawing the roots of my heart
That such as these can shiver and smart
Under the thorn of mock despair
While children suffer for light and air. . . .

Better oblivion breaking the mind
And the blood run dry and the soul gone blind
Than this—to sob and snivel above
The little anguished body of Love!

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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envelop, verb and noun.—"T. J. P.," Ensenada, P. R.—The verb *envelop* (or *envelope*) is pronounced in just one manner—*en-vel'op*—each *e'* as in *get*, *o* obscure as in *senator*.

The noun *envelop* (or *envelope*, either spelling is recognized) may be pronounced in any one of three ways. The preferred way is the same as that of the verb; the secondary choice is *en-vel'op*—each *e* as in *get*, *o* obscure as in *obey;* the third choice is *en've-lop*, accent on the first syllable, and *o* as in *go*.

The word is derived from the French *enveloppe*.

life and death.—"E. S. H.," Hartford, Conn.—This is the usual idiomatic expression, not "life *or* death." "It is a matter of *life and death*" means that the matter is one of vital importance. The idiom has existed about three hundred years.

loneliness, lonesomeness.—"B. H.," Woodbury, N. J.—*Loneliness* means "solitude, seclusion from the society of others." *Lonesomeness* means "sadness induced by loneliness, or dejection caused by seclusion." A person may be *lonely*—living alone—with no feeling of *lonesomeness*.

lyonnaise.—"A. L.," Ketchikan, Alaska.—This word may be pronounced either *li''o-nez'*—*i* as in *police*, *o* as in *obey*, *e* as in *prey*, or *lai''o-nez'*—*ai* as in *aisle*.

orgy.—"E. S.," Vredenburgh, Ala.—The correct pronunciation is *or'ji*—*o* as in *nor*, *i* as in *habit*. The plural, *orgies*, is pronounced *or'jiz*.

plaster of Paris.—"J. T. B.," North Sydney, N. S., Can.—*Plaster of Paris* received its name from the fact that it was first calcined from the gypsum deposits near Paris, France. These deposits occur in the region that geologists have termed the Paris basin of the Upper Eocene period. There are four distinct bands of gypsum occurring in the Paris basin, the upper and most important being sixty-five feet thick at Montmartre, Paris.

railway, railroad.—"A. C.," Chicago, Ill.—These terms are used interchangeably. In Great Britain *railway* is the common usage, while in the United States *railroad* is more common.

rasher.—"W. L. M.," Chevy Chase, Md.—*Rasher* means "a thin slice of meat," and is used only with reference to bacon. The word with that significance has been in use for some four hundred years, but its source is unknown. Etymologists assume that it is derived from the word *rash*, i. e., "meat that is to be *rashly* (quickly) cooked."

sedentary.—"J. L. C.," Buffalo, N. Y.—This adjective is defined as: "1. Sitting much of the time; accustomed to sit much or to work in a sitting posture. 2. Involving or requiring much sitting; characterized by sitting; as, *sedentary* pursuits." Such occupations as bookkeeping, stenography, etc., are accurately described as *sedentary*.

shanachy.—"M. F.," Fort Dodge, Ia.—This word belongs to the Scottish and Irish dialects, and means "a bard or story-teller."

Steve Brodie.—"C. E. S.," De Funiak Springs, Fla.—*Steve Brodie* was a bartender on New York's East side, who "took a chance" by jumping off the Brooklyn Bridge for a wager. He lived to tell the story, and the popular phrase is the outcome.

stipend.—"E. F. B.," Saranac Lake, N. Y.—This word is derived from the Latin *stipendium*. There is no authority for *stypend*, remote or otherwise.

truculent; truckle (to).—"M. E. M.," Ozone Park, L. I.—The word *truculent* means: "Having the character or spirit of a savage; barbarous; cruel," and is derived from the Latin *truculentia*, meaning "fierce."

The verb *to truckle* means: "To curry favor with servile art; yield or serve in an obsequious or unmanly way." It is derived from the Greek *trochilea*, "pulley," as derived from *trochos*, "a potter's wheel"—the latter symbolizing subservience to the potter's touch.

up.—"F. J. D.," Curtis, Wis.—The use of *up* as a verb, in varying senses, dates back to the middle of the 17th century. Some of these senses did not gain extended usage and were dropped; others had special applications, and others are still considered as colloquial or provincial.

As an intransitive verb, with the meaning "to move upward; to rise or ascend," *up* has been occasionally used for almost two hundred years. The change to a transitive verb—as in "Congress *upped* the tariff"—is slight; but whether such a change will meet with general favor and lead to its extended adoption is something that the future alone can decide. Until such general or accepted usage takes place, the dictionaries can not recognize the application; for they are merely recorders of established usage.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Painting the Lily.—Cookery Hint: The taste of an onion can be improved greatly by adding a pound of steak to it.—*Los Angeles Record.*

Bouquet With a String to It.—"Is it true, Miss Elderleigh, that you are going to be married soon?"

"Well, no, it isn't. But I am very grateful for the rumor."—*Buen Humor.*

Crossing Her Fingers.—"I shall miss you while you are on your hunting trip, dear," said the young wife affectionately, "and I shall pray that the hunters you are going with will do the same."—*Laughs.*

Strike Her With a Feather.—THE NAG—"You're going to drive me out of my mind!"

THE NARK—"That ain't no drive, my dear—that's a putt."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Getting Down to Hard Pan.—THE VICAR (appealing from the pulpit on behalf of the Christmas dinner fund)—"What we want, my friends, is not abstract sympathy, but concrete plum puddings."—*Boston Transcript.*

Juicier Date.—BROWN (proud of his lineage)—"If you can pop in to-morrow evening I'll show you my family tree."

SMITH—"Sorry, but I've promised to look at Robinson's cabbages."—*Washington Labor.*

Calloused Ear-drums.—VISITOR—"Your son is making good progress with his violin. He is beginning to play quite nice tunes."

HOST—"Do you really think so? We were afraid that we'd merely got used to it."—*London Opinion.*

Tin Pan Alley Saw It First.—It is not surprizing to learn that unemployed Hungarians, engaged in taking gold from the Blue Danube, are averaging only about $2 per week. Strauss and his imitators, it must be recalled, have already extracted millions from this particular stream.—*Los Angeles Times.*

When Is a Change Not a Change?—BOOKING CLERK (at small village station)—"You'll have to change twice before you get to York."

VILLAGER (unused to traveling)—"Goodness me! And I've only brought the clothes I be standing up in!"—*Pearson's.*

A Scotchman was going on the excursion to New York by way of the Reading Railroad. He asked the agent for a round trip ticket and handed the agent a ten-dollar bill. "Change at Jersey City." "No jokes, now," said the Scotchman, "I want my change right away."—*Stray Bits.*

Ardent Pacifist.—MRS. NEXDOOR—"My daughter has arranged a little piece for the piano."

OLD GRUMP.—"Good! It's about time we had a little peace!"—*Laughs.*

How He Got That Way.—HOWELL—"A good deal depends on the formation of early habits."

POWELL—"I know it; when I was a baby my mother hired a woman to wheel me about, and I have been pushed for money ever since."—*Washington Labor.*

Roberta: Only ladies use powder, Robert, gentlemen wash their selves. —"Parents' Magazine."

Color for a Nut.—ARCHITECT—"Have you any suggestions for the study, Mr. Quickrich?"

QUICKRICH—"Only that it must be brown. Great thinkers, I understand, are generally found in a brown study."—*Watchman-Examiner.*

Changing Her Tune.—

(With Apologies to Browning)

You are foolish, fat and fifty
And the gray is in your hair;
You have money, but I mock you—
For your gold I do not care.

I would have a graceful dancer,
Have him thin and sleek and tall,
And have envious eyes regard us
As we promenade the mall.

We could love beneath the moonlight
With the park our gay retreat;
Who would mind the chilly breezes?
Who would ever want to eat?

With a moonbeam for our chariot—
Oh—this is your car, you say;
Why, of course, I'd like to join you—
I can dream some other day.

—*Evelyn Brandois in the New York Sun.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Good Morning, Judge!—In another deal a ton of nut coat was exchanged for fifty chickens.—*The Literary Digest.*

He Must Have Looked Swell.—The bride was given in marriage by Mr. Elwell who wore a blue net gown and a corsage of snapdragons and sweet peas.—*Warsaw (N. Y.) Western New Yorker.*

New Use for Boys.—The boys will be grouped at the base of the tree and will be carted away the next day by the coeds to be distributed to the poor children at their party on Saturday night.—*Chicago Crane College Javelin.*

Or Shivering Shanks.—Luxurious fabrics fashion these new tea gowns. Jewel-tinted velvets bordered in fur and laces draped over shimmering sinks are favorites.—*Baltimore Evening Sun.*

Clothed in Self-Confidence.—It makes a bath that refreshes, relaxes and stimulates. You step out of your tub ready to meet all comers.—*Soap ad in a New York paper, according to the Boston Transcript.*

They Got Married.—Inexplicable feelings of enraptured love didn't see fit to eschew the matrimonial vow any longer, hence Arvel F. McDannell, twenty-three-year-old young farmer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank McDannell, residing just east of Creal Springs and Miss Ruby Turnage, nineteen-year-old charming and popular daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Turnage, of Creal Springs, hied over to Marion, Saturday, December 3, and were united into connubity by Justice of Peace, H. P. Frick.—*Vienna (Ill.) Times.*

David's Depression.—

TODAY'S BIBLE THOUGHT

"Put not your trust in prices, nor in the son of man, in whom there is no help."—Psalm 146:3.—*Tulsa World.*

Another Plan.—

NORRIS IN FAVOR OF LEGAL BEER TO SAVE PROHIBITION

Prefers Mortification to Direct Repeal of Eighteenth Amendment

—*Annleton (Wisc.) Post Crescent.*

But Not Arithmetical.—A moment later he was the soul of paternal tenderness as he passed out a suggestion to the 100 ballet girls, the forty-eight Roxyettes, and the 100 choristers.

"I want all you kids to keep grinning, no matter what happens." The kids grinned, showing 350 rows of teeth.

It was all very regimental.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

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Let's stop this Annual Sacrifice to MOLOCH!

Moloch — the fire god of Phoenicia — was an iron statue with a human body, the head of an ox and extended arms. The statue is said to have been heated by fire placed in the lower part, and children were placed as offerings in the arms.

WHEN the last human sacrifice had been made to pagan Moloch, and a more humane civilization dawned . . . the inhuman cult of Moloch did not die.

Even today there is still a vicious band of his disciples at large—contemptible criminals, *firebugs, arsonists.* They go about deliberately setting fire to homes, hotels, apartments, factories . . . sometimes their own, sometimes others . . . and every year they sacrifice to fire thousands of dollars' worth of property—hundreds of innocent lives.

What can be done to stop this? Ask your state legislators if your State has enacted a Model Arson Law. Learn whether your city has a competent and active Arson Squad to investigate fires. Find out if your police forces are active in running down firebugs and your prosecuting attorneys vigilant in convicting them. *WHY?*

Because you have a financial interest in preventing arson. Every dollar's worth of property destroyed by arson increases the cost of your fire insurance, because every business must charge enough for its goods to cover bad debts.

Remember also that property destroyed by fire or otherwise, is no longer available for tax assessment. Therefore, such destruction increases taxes on the remaining property. Thus you have a double interest in preventing arson or destructive fires from whatever cause.

If your State has not adopted a Model Arson Law, or is indifferent to the crime of arson or to fire prevention generally, it must be because the effect of destruction of property by fire is not fully understood.

If you would like further information—write us for the interesting booklet, "The Crime of Arson."

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